THE INDIAN TROUBLE.

Great Excitement Among Cheyennes on the Reservation.

General Sheridan Has no Fears of Serious Trouble.

Kansas Preparing her Border for an Invasion.

The Situation at Reno.

WICHITA, Kan., July 15.—The Daily Eagle special from Cheyenne agency says that a dispatch was received from Ft. Supply announcing the arrival of a courier at Supply, who reports finding the bodies of two cow boys on the Y L range, on the Cherokee strip, who had been murdered and their bodies staked to the ground by Indians.

Another special says nine head of stolen horses branded "T" on the shoulder have been brought into the agency. Many other horses of the Y L and other brands have been seen among the Indians in the last few days.

A later special says great excitement exists among the Indians about Ft. Reno, the agency and the cantonment, who have been mysteriously informed of the intended arrival of General Sheridan and General Miles. The question to every white man who will talk with them is whether the generals mean to disarm them. If the excitement among them increases it will be impossible to hold any of them on the reservation. All streams in the territory are swimming full, which prevents the rapid movement of the troops, that are daily expected. The high water does not interfere with the movements of the Indians, however, as one of their favorite pastimes is the swimming of their horses in the rapids and swollen streams. Generals Sheridan and Miles are expected hourly.

WICHITA, July 16.—The Eagle's special from Reno reports that the Indians are almost frantic in their effort to discover what the government intends to do. They fear their plans may be frustrated, although its very evident they really know about all that is going on about headquarters, knowing that the four companies which went north were for an escort to General Sheridan. Reports at Reno say that Magpie and his band are encamped on the opposite bank of the north fork, and that they had been shooting around and trying to intimidate the Arapahoes. The telegraph operator has left the cantonment.

The Cheyennes' Intentions

KANSAS CITY, July 16.—The Journal's Dodge City, Kan., special says: The Indian troubles are not thought to be settled yet, despite the report from Ft. Reno that Indians are fast returning to the agency. It is well known at the agency that bucks are leaving every day in squads of 10 to 50 and that they are taking out their best arms and horses and quantities of ammunition. It is a significant fact that they all go into the Texas panhandle and thence northward to the Kansas line, where several squads of 25 or 30 have been recently seen. One party of twenty was seen going up heavily equipped and returning with but few arms, evidently having hidden their equipments in the sandhills. They claimed to be hunting stray horses. Sixteen Cheyennes stopped a wild horse catcher in the territory and took from him thirty five wild ponies. It is believed that the Cheyennes will submit to being disarmed as soon as they shall have all their best arms hidden, but they evidently have an intention of going back to Nebraska, and they will probably have to cross Kansas nearly in the same place they did seven years ago, but starting in further west. The cattlemen here think they may be waiting for a full moon, according to their custom in such expeditions. If, however, they do not make a break within the next five days, it is thought they will abandon the attempt.

The Indian Scare in Kansas

DODGE CITY, July 16.—State Adjutant General A. B. Campbell returned here to-night from a four days' tour through Ford, Clark, Comanche, Kingman and Pratt counties investigating the Indian scare along the line. He found people very much excited and many actually moving out and leaving their homes. In all his travels he has learned of no actual depredations committed by Indians, and has seen no one who had seen a hostile Indian within the state. He caused local militia companies to be organized, which he supplied with state arms under the direction of Governor Martin. Colonel Compton is now traveling along the south line of the state with four companies of cavalry, en route for Deep Hole, at the crossing where the Dodge City and Ft. Supply trail crosses the Cimarron river, and who, he says, will arrive there to-morrow night, at which place they will be stationed to furnish protection along the south border of the state. General Campbell is of the opinion that all the fears of settlers will be dispelled and that a general feeling of safety will soon prevail. Many who had left their homes are already returning.

Sheridan's Whereabouts.

KANSAS CITY, July 16.—No report has yet been received from the newspaper correspondent who left here with General Sheridan's party Monday night last for Fort Reno. It is supposed the party is waterbound at some point in the territory, the streams generally being much swollen.

Sheridan's Opinion

WASHINGTON, July 16.—General Sheridan telegraphed the president from Fort Reno this afternoon that no serious Indian troubles need be feared.

An Indian Raid.

GALVESTON, July 15.—A News Eagle Pass special says: A ranchman named Malone brought news to-day of an Indian raid in which 15 Mexicans were killed. The raid is said to have occurred last night, on several ranches about forty miles above Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande. An officer with a small detachment of troops has been sent from Fort Clarke to investigate the matter. All the cavalry at Ft. Clarke having been sent to Indian territory this country is left in a bad situation. It was known there were no Indians nearer than the Santa Rosa mountains in Mexico and those Indians have evinced no signs of hostility. It is believed the Mexicans reported killed were slain by Mexicans from across the Rio Grande and not by Indians.

The Trail Trouble.

DODGE CITY, Ks., July 15.—A number of anti-Texas stockmen or ranchmen have been interviewed in reference to the telegram of Inspector Armstrong to the secretary of the interior stating that the trail is now open and that all differences between the drovers and ranchmen have been settled and cattle from Texas are now leaving without obstruction. This they emphatically deny, claiming it is a ruse concocted on the part of the drovers, and further that Inspector Armstrong has not had sufficient time to go from Ft. Reno, where he was at the time of receiving orders to go and inspect said stock, that the distance from Ft. Reno to where the cattle were held is over one hundred miles, and that it would have been utterly impossible for him to have gone there since receiving his official orders from the secretary of the interior.

The Strike at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—The anticipated collision between strikers and police occurred this afternoon. At 4 o'clock a meeting was held in Newburgh, and several reporters who entered were savagely thrown out. After the meeting seven hundred men, mostly Poles and Bohemians, formed into line and marched to the plate mill, which was in operation. The men in the plate mill are not affected by the reduction, and were opposed to stopping work in the first place. They were forced out finally by the foreigners, and remained idle until yesterday, when the mill resumed operations. The mob increased in numbers as it progressed, and when it arrived at the mill it aggregated at least one thousand men. The strikers were armed with clubs, iron bars, pieces of iron and large stones. The fifty policemen on duty were supplied with maces twenty-two inches long and self-acting revolvers. Thirty-four additional policemen were scattered in the mill. At 3:45 the patrolmen were ordered home to rest, preparatory to going on duty to-night. They started down Aetna street and met the strikers. They turned and double quicked to the mill. They were hooted and stoned by the strikers. Deputy Superintendent McMahon gave the order to fall in, and a line was formed about thirty feet from the mill gate. The mob approached and McMahon asked what was wanted. One of the leaders replied that they were determined to close the mill. The police officer argued with them, but to no purpose. The men in the rear ranks began to throw stones. There was considerable talk, a push forward and then a rush. The police advanced and the two forces met. The strikers threw stones, slag and cinders and flourished their clubs. The policemen used their maces and drove the strikers back inch by inch. The strikers fell by the score, or reeled away with blood streaming down their faces. They poured a terrific shower of stones, however, into the police, but could not use their clubs to any advantage. Finally they fell back very rapidly and the police seeing their opportunity charged on a run, yelling as they went. The whack of their maces could be heard for a long distance. Fallen strikers lined Aetna street and their wives and sweethearts bore them away as fast as possible. The mob broke and ran, but the police kept up an untiring whack until every striker was driven out of sight of the mill.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—Nothing has occurred this morning to mar the peace of the iron ward. The strikers have as a rule kept at their homes. None are seen in the neighborhood of the mills. The overwhelming defeat with the police yesterday appears to have had a disheartening effect on the crowd. The yards of the company are guarded by a detachment of 150 patrolmen. Complete preparations were made to start up the [illegible] and all the puddling furnaces were started and at 7 o'clock the whistle blew for the men to begin their toil, but the machinery was not set in motion. The men have become intimidated by the strikers and stated that they preferred idleness for a few days. They had no fears of violence while at work but apprehended trouble while at home.

Cleveland Rolling Mill company submitted the following to the police commissioners.

GENTLEMEN—We have decided to post at our works the following notice: "As some of the employees of the company decline to resume work through fear of being assaulted it has been decided by the board of directors to keep the entire works closed until such a time as the employes desire to return peaceably to work in all their several departments. It is our desire to continue the shipment of material now on hand, and for the peaceable performance of this we would request that you detail a sufficient force to amply protect the men thus employed in shipping and for the protection of our plant. Very respectfully,

WM. CHISHOLM, President.

The Michigan Strike.

BAY CITY, July 15.—There is little additional to report in regard to the strike. From last night up to 11 o'clock to-day, troops arrived and are quartered in the city. The strikers are behaving quietly and generally keeping out of the saloons. Subscriptions are being taken by the strikers and considerable money and provisions have been raised to assist them to stand a seige in case of a protracted strike. Both sides are settling down for a contest of endurance. It is thought no more business will be interfered with. The strikers have lost much sympathy by such action.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 15.—There is practically nothing new in the situation this morning, which has resolved itself into a question of endurance. Mill owners who were weak kneed at first, owing to lack of support by local authorities in properly protecting persons and property, have been braced up by the presence of Pinkerton's men and state troops.

EAST SAGINAW, July 15, 2 p. m.—Two companies of state troops about 100 strong have arrived. The strikers are gathered on street corners in knots, muttering imprecations upon the troops in many instances, but are sullen and quiet. A force of longshoremen at work at the docks of W. B. Mershon & Co., on the west side of the river, loading lumber at $1 50 per day of ten hours, were pounced upon by about fifty strikers this morning and compelled to quit. The situation is strained and gloomy so far as regards an early settlement of the difficulty.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 15.—A large body of strikers formed in the First ward intending to march to West Bay City. They were met by the sheriff on Third street and ordered to disperse ranks, but most of them went over the river in squads.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 16, noon.—Representative Barry was arrested this morning upon two warrants charging him with inciting conspiracy at the mills of James Paterson and Eaton, Potter & Co., and held to bail in $8,000 in each case, which he furnished. He is now under four indictments and $32,000 bail. The general situation this morning is the same as has heretofore prevailed. The strikers express themselves hopeful and confident, and the mill men are as resolute as ever.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 16.—At 3 o'clock this morning an incendiary fire broke out in the lumber piles of S. G. M. Gates. Owing to the fact that not a breath of wind was blowing at the time the fire was stopped in its incipiency, only $650 being burned. The docks contained a million and a half feet of lumber. A kerosene bottle was found at the point where the fire started, showing unmistakably the work of an incendiary.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Government bonds quiet, strong; state bonds quiet, steady; railroad bonds steady. Stocks opened very active with much excitement in trading of New York Central and Lake Shore. With only two or three exceptions the highest prices for the whole list were made during the first hour. The advance was aided by the European war news contained in the morning papers and by published statements, all going to show that a movement was on foot to settle the railroad troubles, even the most pronounced bears admitted that something was being done. At the same time there was heavy selling of the Vanderbilts and some other securities by persons, who, it is understood, represent London operators, and after the first hour the advance was checked from that time until the close of the day. There was a slow but comparatively steady reaction during which with few exceptions all advances were lost and something more. The market closed heavy but generally ⅛ to ⅜ per cent above the lowest quotations of the day. Final prices are generally ¼ to ⅞ per cent lower than last evening. Noteworthy exceptions are Lake Shore, which made a wonderful advance in the morning and which is 1¼ per cent higher this evening than it closed yesterday. Western Union is up ¼, Northwestern preferred ¼, and Texas Pacific ⅛ per cent. Sales of the day 352,000 shares.

The Mail and Express says: Sutro sold at .7, [illegible] 60, Oriental and Miller [illegible], Horn Silver 2 00.

3s	103¼	4s	122⅝
Adams Express	138	American Express	93
C. B. & Q	127⅞	Erie	11¾
D. & R. G.	6¾	Preferred	25
Central Pacific	33¾	N. Y. C.	14½
Missouri Pacific	97⅝	Union Pacific	52¾
Northwestern	97⅞	Wells Fargo	108
Preferred	130¼	Ontario	24
Texas Pacific	12¾	Iron Silver	20
U. S. Express	61½	Quicksilver	3
W U Telegraph	61¼	Preferred	20
Northern Pacific	18⅛	Homestake	14
Preferred	41⅛	Sutro	7
C. C. & I. Co.	11	Deadwood	4

Condition of Cattle.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Reports received at the general office here of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' association from various cattle-raising regions in the west are generally of a most favorable character. Vice President Pryor, of Colorado, writes that the range is fine and cattle fattening rapidly. General rains have prevailed, and all cattlemen are jubilant over the prospects for a good year. A great many native and wintered Texas cattle are leaving for the northwest territories, and all movements of cattle are being made in compliance with the law and without molestation. No fever has yet developed in any part of this section. Vice President Miller, of New Mexico, reports a healthy condition of cattle in that territory, and that the crops will be twenty-five per cent greater than last year. Vice President Sherman, of Idaho, says while little rain has fallen lately the grass is fine and the cattle doing splendidly. There is no disease among them and cattlemen are very much encouraged by the outlook of the present season. Large numbers of stock cattle are being shipped from western Idaho and Nevada to Wyoming. Vice President Mitchell, of Nevada, reports a better condition of cattle than for several years, and says though the hay crops in the river bottoms will be lighter than usual, the quality will be better and a greater number of cattlemen will put up hay for the winter feeding than ever before. All these gentlemen say the national cattlemen's convention to be held here next November is looked forward to with great interest, and that the attendance will be largely increased over that of last year.

Clamoring for their Money.

CORK, July 15.—Excitement over the failure of the Munster bank (limited) continues unabated. At an early hour this morning depositors began assembling at the doors of the bank here and at Dublin, Limerick and at other cities and towns in Ireland, where the bank has branches. At noon the streets in the vicinity of the bank in this city were blocked with a crowd of people, clamoring for their money. A large force of police was stationed at the bank to preserve order. The crowd is hourly growing larger and more disorderly. Fears of a riot are entertained. Dispatches from Dublin, Limerick and other points, where the bank has branches, state that the same scenes are being enacted at each of the places.

Australian Mails.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The Pacific Mail Steamship company intend to withdraw their steamers from the line between this city and Australia November first. According to a statement to be published in to-morrow's Call, the steamship company's contract with the Australian colonies expires on that date. The colonies declare they will not renew the contract by which they pay the steamship company a subsidy unless the United States agree to pay a portion of it. The recent decision of Postmaster General Vilas not to use any part of the four hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the last congress to assist in the transportation of mails is said to have determined this course of action by the Pacific Mail company.

Ranchmen Determined.

KANSAS CITY, July 16.—A Journal correspondent who has been at Dodge City investigating difficulties between southern Texas drovers and northern ranchmen telegraphs that, notwithstanding inspector Armstrong's report, there is likely to be further trouble and probably bloodshed if an attempt is made to drive the southern Texas cattle over ranges in the territory. The ranchmen of the territory maintain that inspector Armstrong has not visited the scene of the disturbance and has not ascertained fully.

D. & R. G. Reorganization.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The London committee of Denver & Rio Grande shareholders, acting in conjunction with the American committee, have addressed a formal protest through their agents in this city to the bondholders' committee against the assessment of eight dollars a share which the plan of the latter levies upon the shares, and the foreign committees claim they are entitled to more equitable recognition in the organization.

Charged with Embezzlement.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The grand jury this afternoon found three true bills against Joseph F. Cottringer, ex-treasurer of the Central Transportation company, one charging him with embezzling $47,500, and the others with forging the stock of the company and uttering the same.

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

Afghans Alarmed at the Advance of the Russians.

The Ameer Assured of the Assistance of England.

Cleveland's Method of Making Official Appointments.

Trouble in Afghanistan.

LONDON, July 15, 2:30 p. m.—The Times has a special from [illegible] via Meshed, July 12th, which says: "It is rumored the Russians have advanced in force to Zulfikar Pass, and they are treating Persian territory as though it was Russian." The dispatch also says the British frontier commission is moving nearer to Herat. Reinforcements are arriving at Askabad. The advance of the Russians has made the Afghans anxious, but they are determined to resolutely resist any attempt to seize their territory. They are puzzled at these warlike preparations of the Russians under cover of pacific assurances. It is believed General A. Kalanoff, commander of the Russian advance, is determined to force on a war, and that he is deceiving the czar with regard to his real intentions.

The downward tendency in the stock market was caused by rumors that the government had received news confirming the report received by the Times of a Russian advance on Zulfikar pass. News of this hostile demonstration on the part of the Russians, together with Lord Randolph Churchill's assertion in the house of commons last evening that England would assist the ameer if he asked for assistance, has caused much excitement.

In the house of commons this evening Lord Randolph Churchill, secretary for India, replying to a question by Sir John Lubbock in regard to the reported Russian advance in Afghanistan stated that the government had heard of the movement. Speaking of the hasty retirement of members of the British Afghan frontier commission in the direction of Herat, Lord Randolph said the people of Herat fearing the Russians contemplated a descent upon Herat had invited Colonels Yates and Peacock to enter the city, and the request had been complied with.

LONDON, July 16.—The Telegraph says negotiations between England and Russia regarding the Afghan question have become serious, and Russia is preferring new claims and refuses to yield to Lord Salisbury whose tone although studiously friendly is firm.

The Standard in commenting upon the same subject declares England will never condone a second edition of the Penjdeh outrage. The Standard in an editorial on the reported advance of Russian troops on Zulfikar pass says: Though more reassuring news was received late yesterday from Colonel Ridgeway, chief of the British Afghan boundary commission, news from other sources regarding Russian movements is of the gravest character. The only redeeming feature of the intelligence from Afghanistan, says the Standard, is that the Afghans have attached themselves more firmly than ever to our side.

This morning's Telegraph in its article on the Afghan news says: The objection of the ameer to Russia's claim to a position practically commanding Zulfikar pass is supported by Lord Salisbury. Lord Salisbury's reluctance to consent to Russia's offer to submit the question in dispute to a joint commission is owing to his belief that such a course would be resultless and would only delay settlement of the matter.

The Times says: All the powers with the exception of Russia have given their assent to the issue of an Egyptian loan. Russia's silence, the Times says, increases the apprehension in regard to the Afghan question.

VIENNA, July 16.—The Politische Correspondenz publishes a semi-official dispatch from St. Petersburg to-day on the Central Asia question which says Russia counts with certainty on the help of France in any contest which the czar may have with England in Asia. France, the article declares, will be compelled to establish a protectorate over Tonquin, and the English in India will then be between two fires, and their interest is to avoid any policy likely to lead to a Franco-Russian alliance. This is a set-off to the increasing friendliness between Germany and England.

The Russian Claim

LONDON, July 16.—The Pall Mall Gazette says there should be no dispute between England and Russia about the Zulfikar pass, because it was ceded to the Afghans before Gladstone retired from office. The dispute now is, the Gazette contends, as to whether the Afghans can claim as a part of the Zulfikar pass a position commanding the pass, and by the possession of which the ameer would cut off communication between the Russian frontier post at Krobat and the wells and pasturages in the valleys north of the pass which are admitted to be Russian. M. De Giers, Russian foreign minister, in the negotiations which resulted in the cession of the pass itself to the ameer, distinctly refused to concede this possession to Mr. Gladstone, and he will not concede it to the Marquis of Salisbury. "It will," declares the paper, "be wanton recklessness for the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill to expose themselves to a rebuff which can only be averted by war. It was Earl Granville's folly to claim this disputed land and it will be Lord Salisbury's crime if there be a war about it."

The London Sensation.

LONDON, July 15.—The editor of the Pall Mall Gazette has received letters from the queen and Mr. Gladstone, in which they heartily thank him for the recent exposure of the traffic in young girls for immoral purposes, and assure him he has their full sympathy in the matter.

LONDON, July 14.—The Pall Mall Gazette announces this afternoon that the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, Cardinal Manning and Hon. Samuel Morley have consented to act as a committee of inquiry into the charges of aristocratic iniquity made by the Gazette in its revelation during the past week. The committee, which is looked upon as one of the most extraordinary in the high character of its members ever organized, will begin the work of investigation to-morrow afternoon. The Gazette will place in confidence before the committee every detail of evidence gathered by the paper's reportorial commission, on which it relies to prove the existence of the wickedness unveiled by it. Every reporter engaged in the Gazette's investigation will appear under oath before the committee, and each will produce all the memoranda gathered by him during the several weeks of the inquiry, together with all addresses, letters, portraits, descriptions and identifications of persons, certificates and agreements collected and referring in any wise to persons directly or indirectly implicated in the discoveries made. The committee will treat confidentially all information placed before it, but will make a general report as to the truth of the Gazette's revelations.

A conference for the protection of young girls opened this afternoon in Princess hall, this city. The chief promoter of the conference is the Salvation army. Hon. Samuel Morley, liberal, M. P. for Bristol, presided and made an address on the subject of the condition of things in London as revealed by papers. He said it was a scandal to a Christian nation.

Mrs. Booth addressed the conference, and referring to the queen said: "Her majesty's heart beats on the right side of this question." Mrs. Booth announced that she had received letters from the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone, encouraging the work of the conference. The letters were not read, Mrs. Booth saying that she would reserve them for the meeting which will be held in Exeter hall next Thursday in furtherance of the movement inaugurated to-day.

Sir Richard Assheton Cross, home secretary, announced in the house of commons this afternoon that the government had concluded it was not advisable to prosecute the Pall Mall Gazette for its recent publications.

EVENING—It is now denied that the queen and Mr. Gladstone have written to the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette thanking him for his recent exposure of the traffic in young girls.

LONDON, July 15.—The lord mayor in accordance with the government's decision as announced by the home secretary in parliament yesterday, not to prosecute the Pall Mall Gazette, has discharged a large number of news boys who have been under arrest for several days, awaiting trial on the charge of selling alleged obscene literature.

Rev. Edward White Benson, archbishop of Canterbury, Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., bishop London, Cardinal Manning, archbishop of Westminster, and Hon. Samuel M. Morley, member of parliament, met this afternoon at the Mansion house and began the work of special private inquiry into the evidence upon which the Pall Mall Gazette bases its charge of iniquity in London. The lord mayor and city recorder were by invitation present at the meeting.

The lord mayor presided at the inquiry. Mr. Robert Reed, M. P., was also present. The chief director of the Pall Mall Gazette's commission was examined at great length and the committee then adjourned until next week.

Mrs. Booth's Letters

LONDON, July 16.—Mrs. Booth positively declines to make public the contents of letters which she announced at the Princess hall conference that she had received from the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone in approval of the work to rescue young girls from the perils of the iniquity exposed by the Pall Mall Gazette. She says she will read the letters at the women's meeting in Exeter hall this afternoon. Mrs. Booth says she also has a letter from the queen, written two weeks ago, in which her majesty expresses sympathy with the work of the salvation army in protecting young girls. This letter she will also read at the meeting to-day.

Cross in Sympathy.

LONDON, July 16.—Sir Richard Assheton Cross, home secretary, speaking this afternoon in the house of commons of the revelations of the Pall Mall Gazette said nobody could sympathize more than he with the work the Gazette was performing, and he declared the home department would use every possible effort to discover and punish the perpetrators of the offenses exposed.

Gazette Revelations in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 16.—An apparent craze has developed here over the Pall Mall Gazette's revelations. Orders taken by newsdealers for copies of the journal are very large and an advance premium of 50 cents a copy is being paid.

George Yucer, eighteen years old, was arrested on the street by the police for selling a reprint from American newspapers of the London Pall Mall Gazette scandal. He was locked up at the armory and will have a hearing before a justice. The arrest was made under an ordinance prohibiting the distribution of obscene literature and a test case will be made of it. A dozen other lads who were hawking the pamphlet on the streets were unmolested. The book is issued by a Chicago firm, who make a specialty of printing sensational works. A morning paper, which printed the matter originally and issued extra editions, has not been molested.

At a meeting of anarchists last night, speakers praised the Pall Mall Gazette for bringing the alleged impurities to light. The mulatto wife of Parsons, an agitator, thought that an aristocrat was only good in one case, the grave. In conclusion she gave instances of the demoralizing treatment that shop girls and factory girls were obliged to undergo in this city. "To hell with the civilization which compels girls to sell what is dearer to them than life," added she. "Arm yourselves; come with the torch, gun and dynamite. Sweep like whirlwind upon the scoundrelly rascals who permit such things and destroy them from the face of the earth."

The President's Way.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The president's habit of seeking information with regard to public affairs from other than customary "official" sources has already become a matter of considerable comment. Recently a prominent business man in the middle states, whose name is unknown in politics, became personally interested in the transfer of an official from one point to another and wrote to the president giving his reasons in a business way for opposing the change, which reasons were chiefly personal to the official, the order for whose transfer had already been issued. The president wrote in reply that he appreciated the validity of the reasons which had been given him and would countermand the order for the transfer, and he also expressed a wish to meet his correspondent whenever the latter should find himself in Washington. A brief friendly correspondence grew out of the episode, and the gentleman, who had business at the capital recently, on Saturday called at the White House. Although a new custom excludes visitors that day the caller was cordially greeted. The president sat for an hour conversing with him, and spoke freely upon many general matters of public policy. He expressed a determination to have none but good men in office, and said, with some emphasis, that when a politician deceived him in making a recommendation to office that would end that man's influence with him; and among the topics referred to more particularly was the selection of Collector Hedden for the port of New York. The president is reported to have said that this was not made in compliance with the suggestion of any politician or any political organization but solely with a view to meeting as far as possible the views of business men. To ascertain what these views were the president had first set on foot a private inquiry among business men to see whom they would like in the place, and in this way Mr. Hedden's name was brought to the president's attention, and thereafter the inquiry was pursued more definitely to ascertain if his appointment would be acceptable. The result was strongly affirmative and the appointment followed at the proper time. The president said he was giving personal attention to the matter of appointments; that personal fitness of the applicant for the office sought was the first question considered.

Color Line in the Signal Service.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The colored man named Green who was the cause of the controversy between ex-Secretary Lincoln and General Hazen about one year ago has turned up again. At that time General Hazen declined to enlist Green in the signal corps on the ground that regiments of cavalry and infantry had been set apart for colored soldiers, but not the signal corps. Secretary Lincoln, however, ordered his enlistment in that corps, provided he could pass the requisite examination. He passed the examination and was sent to Fort Myer to undergo the regular course of instruction. He performed all his duties acceptably and with other members of his class recently became eligible for station duty. The signal service observer at Pensacola asked for an assistant, and was told that one would be sent. He procured for him rooms and board in his boarding place and made other arrangements to receive him. Green was the man selected as the assistant and was sent to Pensacola. On his arrival the signal service officer refused to receive him because of his color. The officer has been summoned to Washington to make an explanation. The colored man remains in charge of the office at Pensacola. It is stated at the signal office that Green was assigned to duty at Pensacola without any regard to his color, and that the officer who selected him did not know at the time of his selection that he was colored.

Georgia's Indebtedness.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Second Comptroller Maynard has decided that the state of Georgia is not entitled to receive the sum of $35,555, appropriated by act of congress, March 3d, 1883, to reimburse the state for expenses incurred in the war of the revolution in 1777, but that the same must be set off against the amount due the United States from the state of Georgia under the direct tax of 1861, levied by congress upon all states to defray the expenses of the war of the rebellion. The quota of this tax apportioned to the state of Georgia was $584,367, of which $512,955 still remains unpaid. The decision of the second comptroller is to the effect that the money appropriated to the state by the act of 1883 must be covered into the treasury of the United States and applied toward the extinguishment of the state's indebtedness.

Holman's Indian Committee

KANSAS CITY, July 16.—The Journal's Omaha special says: "Congressman Holman's special congressional committee to investigate Indian affairs, consisting of himself and Congressmen Ryan, of Kansas, and Cannon, of Illinois, left Omaha to-day to visit the Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies in Dakota. Congressmen Peel, of Arkansas, and Hatch, of Missouri, are detained at home. Mr. Holman said that it is proposed, if possible, to concentrate the unsettled portions of the Sioux, Crow and other tribes in the Indian territory. It is the committee's intention to recommend the purchase of the Sioux reservation in Dakota, if it can be had at a reasonable price, and open it to homestead settlement. Settlers are now waiting anxiously for the opening of that reservation and some congressional action was expected at the last session.

Special Postal Delivery.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The special delivery postal system provided for by the last congress will be put in operation in the course of a month or two. About a dozen of the principal postoffices of the country, including New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago and Washington. Details of the system are now being formulated at the postoffice department. The law provides that the attachment to a letter bearing the legal postage of a special stamp of the denomination of ten cents shall entitle the letter to immediate delivery at free delivery offices to be designated by the postmaster general.

Not Reappointments.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The bond division of the postoffice department has been sending out a large number of blank bonds for renewals in cases where the bonds of postmasters were made more than five years ago. Complaints are now reaching the department that these bonds in many cases have been mistaken for reappointments and have created consternation in localities where residents are laboring to secure the dismissal of republican postmasters and the appointment of democrats.

The Dolphin Controversy

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The report of the naval advisory board on the construction of the Dolphin, which was recently submitted to the secretary of the navy as giving the sentiment of the board in the controversy over that vessel, is a voluminous document and almost entirely of a technical nature. It argues that the vessel is possessed of the necessary strength, and says the designers alone are responsible for her speed.

The New Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Secretary Whitney has invited Commanders Sampson and Goodrich, Naval Constructor Bowles, Commodore Wilson and Mr. Herman Winter, of New York, to meet him in the navy department July 23d, at 2 p. m., to consider matters pertaining to the construction of new ships under the recent laws.

The Trail Trouble.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The secretary of the interior is in receipt of telegrams from cattlemen in Indian territory, complaining that cattle trails through the Cherokee strip are still obstructed and asking for relief. It is probable the complaints will be referred to Inspector Armstrong with instructions to maintain the freedom of the trails.

Mahone seems to control the republican party in Virginia.

It is said that Collector Hedden is trying in good faith to carry out the civil service reform rules. He is making all appointments by examination and promotion.

Cleveland is right in discounting the politician's recommendation. A politician is too embarrassed by political considerations to make the best suggestions.

The deficiency in the postoffice department will be a million dollars greater than estimated. The reduction in revenue is attributed to the depression in business.

At the beginning of the French revolution the people attacked the Bastile, and on July 14, 1789, razed it to the ground. Yesterday the French republic celebrated the anniversary by a general holiday.

Dr. Leonard is the prohibitionist candidate for governor of Ohio. He is proving a slippery politician. He will probably come out of the campaign smirched, and will make the largest personal contribution to the election of a democrat, who is a declared friend of free rum.

There is an unusually large number of Americans in London at present. The governor of the tower of London says that American visitors to the place now outnumber the British. Despite the severity of the rule accepted since the recent dynamite explosion in the tower, permits are freely furnished to Americans when they apply for them with proper credentials.

The Salt Lake Tribune says: "The expression of the great journals of the country on the Mormon insult to the flag on the Fourth of July may tend to hasten the work of the mission of Apostles Brigham Young and Erastus Snow. It is understood that they are at the Mexican capital, negotiating for the settlement of certain of the worst of the Mormon criminals on Mexican soil."

Our dispatches this morning give an account of a difficulty among the Southern Utes in which Buckskin Charlie shot and killed a chief. Charlie has been considered a friend of the whites and intimates that if he falls the settlers may expect trouble. He is held up as an example by the agent as a successful farmer, raises a large crop of wheat annually, and is in a prosperous condition.

It is a remarkable committee that is about to investigate the truth of the Pall Mall Gazette's exposure of the horrible vices which have been flourishing in London. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning and Hon. Samuel Morley comprise the committee, and their acceptance of the task goes far toward settling the question of the wisdom and propriety of the exposure.

There is considerable feeling in Colorado over Senator Teller's real or supposed influence with the present administration. During his term as secretary of the interior Teller managed to fill all the Indian agencies, land offices and other federal employments in Colorado with his creatures. Teller's own official career is in itself a sufficient index of the character of his men, but they manage to hold on with a wonderful tenacity under this democratic administration.—Philadelphia Record.

This is very hard on Colorado's senator and his office holders.

The hopes entertained by the conservatives of success in the coming general elections were much strengthened by the result of the North Lincolnshire special parliamentary election held last Saturday. The tory candidate increased the conservative majority by over a thousand votes. Mr. Gladstone himself had taken a personal interest in the election, and had written campaign letters in support of the liberal candidate.

The Indianapolis News has discovered the following resolution adopted by a great meeting held to ratify the nomination of Andrew Jackson, which shows the position of the democracy of that day on civil service reform:

Resolved, That the indiscriminate removal of public officers for a mere difference of political opinion is a gross abuse of power, and that the doctrine lately boldly preached in the United States senate, that "to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished," is detrimental to the interests, corrupting of the morals and dangerous to the liberties of the country.

In an article of eighty lines in length the New York Sun adduces the following subjects: Hideous blight, far-spreading ruin, criminal excesses of patrician vice, a conspiracy of silence, faithless officers of justice, storms of indignation and disgust, crude revelations of corruption reeking in the slums, grateful homage of tears, extirpating abominations, harrowing details, monstrous traffic, ghastly iniquity, Molochism of a jaded and perverted lust, callous and torpid public opinion enswathed and 'muzzled' by the Briarean pressure of a debauched and rampant aristocracy, law prostituted to procuracy, atrocious feature of jurisprudence, hoary scoundrels, shocking and devilish principle of law, personal defilement, shameful and infernal incongruity, merciful purgation.

Hobart Pasha was recently restored to the British navy and to the increased rank of vice admiral. Following are the facts in case: Hobart Pasha had been twice struck off the lists of the British navy. His last service in it was in 1863. Then he was engaged for several years in blockade running in the war of the rebellion, after which he joined the Turkish navy and fought against Russia throughout the war over the eastern question, and represented in Turkey the anti-English side. He worked for years in opposition to the feeling which was supposed to be the strongest in Mr. Gladstone's whole life, but on June 24th last an act of Mr. Gladstone, apparently without the knowledge of his colleagues, restored him to rank and a pension in the queen's service. And now the English people are asking, why?

Ben. Perley Poore relates his first experience with Congressman John Morrissey in his reminiscences: "When I went to Morrissey for the facts concerning a [illegible] needed for the compilation of the Congressional Directory he answered my first question as to his place of birth by saying: 'Templemore, Tipperary county, Ireland, February 12, 1831.' Next I asked his occupation. 'Faro dealer and prize fighter,' was the reply, but noticing that I hesitated about writing this he said: 'On the whole, for my boy's sake, put it down molder, as I worked at that business in a Troy stove foundry before I went to New York.' Prize fighter and gambler he had been, but the federal house of representatives never had a member more regular in his attendance, more correct in his deportment, more honorable in his legislative duties, or more generous to the poor than John Morrissey."

Wabash college, Indiana, probably agrees with the views expressed by Charles Francis Adams jr., in "A College Fetich." Only this college seems to attack the quality of the classical writings instead of the studying of them. At the last commencement the valedictorian said:

"Why should I not say to you that I prefer Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Harrison to Demosthenes and Cicero? I do say that if one of the speeches of General Tom Browne, of Indiana, had been delivered by Demosthenes, and had come down to us clothed in Greek, it would have gladdened all the classical schools of the world. Henry S. Lane, from the rostrum in this very town, has touched the ears and thrilled the hearts of multitudes with a nobler eloquence than that of any heathen of Greece or Rome. Hannegan, and Hendricks, and Harrison, and Voorhees, and McDonald, and silver-tongued Dick Thompson have shaken the forum yonder with a power that did not belong to Cicero."

Buckskin Charlie, the Southern Ute Indian who shot Casimero, an under chief, has always been known as a friend of the whites. He has made many bitter enemies in his nation because of this. Charlie has always been friendly to all attempts at civilizing his nation and has had many quarrels with Ignacio because of it. If he should be killed it would be a great misfortune, because he represents the best tendencies of his people. He is in favor of education, because he has sufficiently overcome his prejudices to realize something of its value. He has been friendly to the whites, because he has scores of white friends and is loyal to them. Ignacio the chief is a boastful coward who is an enemy to the whites or to any effort to civilize his people. He is held in subjection only by fear. With Charlie out of the way he would be more troublesome than ever. Charlie is braver than his opponents, and will not be easily got rid of.

Our dispatches contain an interesting account of an interview between General Grant and General Buckner. The report is creditable alike to both. The last time these two men were together was right after the surrender of Fort Donelson by the latter. General Buckner at dawn on the morning of February 16th, 1862, wrote General Grant asking for an armistice until noon to arrange terms of capitulation. General Grant then wrote this famous reply.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN FIELD,
February 16th, 1862.

General S. B. Buckner, Confederate Army:

Yours of this date proposing armistice and appointment of commissioners to settle terms of capitulation is just received. No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately on your works.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Brig. Gen'l

What a change has been wrought in these twenty-three years.

The fact that Sir Richard Cross has announced that the government will not proceed against the Pall Mall Gazette, and the further fact that Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of London and Samuel Morley have consented to act as a commission to examine the proof of the charges made by the Gazette shows that the best sentiment of England regards with some sympathy the crusade against vice which the Pall Mall Gazette has inaugurated. The first publication of anything on this subject was on July 4th, when the Gazette announced that from present appearances the crimes act would fail to pass the house of commons. It then stated it should print a report of a commission on English vice on Monday, to show the necessity of this bill. It gave the general character of the report. This created great excitement. On Monday came the first installment of the story, which created an immense sensation. The first impression among many good people was that the motive of the Pall Mall Gazette was not high, but even if high, the publication of such dreadful stuff would do more harm than good. But the Pall Mall Gazette published more news on the subject on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The result has been a great change in public sentiment regarding the exposure. It is felt that, while the publication of such details has a bad effect on the morals of the community, such a course was necessary to arouse parliament to the enormity of the crime and the necessity of action. This reasoning is good. It is a very fortunate thing that the matter is to be enquired into by such a commission. It ensures two important things. First the investigation will be conducted so as to do the least possible harm to morals and, secondly any unanimous report of such a commission will be accepted as final.

The Boston Post shows in the following how rapidly New England farming interests are dying out.

An article in the Boston Journal, under date of July 8th, headed "Agriculture and Protection," says: "But for the tariff on sheep, Canada would send us much larger droves of sheep than it now does from every point across the border, and the industry in Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire, which is largely remunerative, because the manufacturing towns make a constant market for mutton, would be injured." If the business is so remunerative and also protected by the "tariff on sheep," how is it that to-day there are not as many sheep in the New England states as there were twenty years ago? In 1864 the United States census reports 2,907,8[illegible]0; in 1883, 1,384,889, a falling off of 1,523,00[illegible]. Would it be injured any more if there were no tariff on sheep? Further on the Journal says: "The Springfield Republican very properly contests the oft-repeated assumption that agriculture is dying out in New England. It is not. On the contrary, the New England farmers can raise more now (but do they?), that will bring money than they could before the fertile prairies were opened. They can do this because the towns which the so-called protected industries have built up make a market for products which the west cannot send them. Statistics show that agriculture in the midst of varied industries is much more remunerative than in those sections where it is about the only industry." If this is so, why is it that in almost every town in New England we are saddened by the sight of deserted farms and farms not yet deserted for sale at a less price than the buildings on them can be erected for? If farming is more remunerative in New England than in other sections, why are some of our farms being deserted and others allowed to run to waste? The United States census reports of 1863 and 1883 show the following comparison of crops for New England:

	1863.	1881.	Decrease.
Corn	321,775	2[illegible]8,000	74,775
Wheat	87,278	79 625	7,653
Rye	101 058	71,3[illegible]0	39,758
Oats	435,271	276,60[illegible]	158,671
Barley	62,477	30,520	31,957
Buckwheat	61,393	58 625	2,768
Potatoes	176,550	202 931	*21,37[illegible]
Hay	4,789,370	3,[illegible]02,040	887,52[illegible]

*Increase.

Showing a loss in two decades on every crop with one exception. If this is so for twenty years in the midst of varied protected industries, it serves to show what it protects. What farmer is there who can point with pride to any protection he has received? He can point with sorrow to the amounts he has paid away in taxes for almost everything he has had to purchase to protect some one else. To continue for the next few decades as we have for the past two would be to doom the greater part of New England to a howling wilderness, unless, perhaps, the science of forestry may come to be of service.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE.

Ex Senator Charles R. Buckalew was in the senate when the tenure of office laws were passed, and his ripe legal experience enables him to form a very clear judgment as to the proper interpretation of them. In a pamphlet just issued by Mr. Buckalew the following extracts present the vital points of the question:

At the session of congress in 1835 an organized assault upon the president's power of removal was made in the senate in which the champion of nullification and the champions of a national bank were conspicuous leaders. Jackson had crushed nullification and killed the bank, and the embittered champions of both united in an attempt to cripple and curb his power. The record of that abortive experiment appears in the journals and debates of the senate, and it is full of instruction.

The coalition of Webster, Calhoun and Clay upon that occasion was unnatural, and in the nature of things could not endure. They were rivals for public favor, and all of them aspirants for the presidency; their constitutional views were inharmonious and to a great extent conflicting, and it was very certain that if successful in putting down Jackson they would break with each other. In fact they did break apart within twenty-four months with mutual reproaches and recriminations. But for a time their union was, apparently, earnest and sincere. If not one of affection, it was at least one of common interest and common passions. And those men came to the encounter with the president fully equipped for war. They were in the highest credit as leaders of debate; their speeches went everywhere and reached and were read by all. The woodchopper in the forests of Maine, the planter by the southern gulf, the pioneer of the far west and the banker, merchant and workman in the great cities of the east, were alike delighted and charmed by them, and now and hereafter the scholar in his study must indorse and applaud the contemporary popular judgment upon their merits.

Mr. Calhoun brought to debate a power of analysis and a clearness of thought which no speaker in the American congress has ever excelled. His style was masterly for his purpose. No meretricious ornament disfigured and no diffuseness weakened it. It was clear, strong, simple, condensed. His language was, in fact, as simple and as pure as Franklin's, and, like that great master of composition, he commanded fit words always. To hear him was to believe in his sincerity, in his candor, in the depth and integrity of his convictions. In him were combined earnestness with dignity, and the known purity of his life added a moral sanction to his spoken words.

Mr. Webster, as a speaker on great occasions, ranks, perhaps, first among Americans. In parliamentary eloquence he was, in some respects, superior to Burke, and it may be predicted with confidence that his reputation will endure. He will be honorably mentioned when the great speakers of the world are classified and their performances are reviewed. He was not "godlike," but he was great, and his blows in controversy were the blows of a giant.

For immediate effect upon an audience the speeches of Mr. Clay were not inferior to those of his coadjutors. In fire, dash and enthusiasm he was a very Rupert of debate, and in impassioned retort a master. In demeanor and delivery impressive and graceful, he was yet upon occasion terrible in invective and sometimes overbearing in will. He was fitted to lead in great struggles—to win admiration from foes—and to take, as of right, a splendid position in the history of his time.

These were the men who stood forward to question the removing power of the president and to deprive that power of all legal support. But they wholly disagreed with each other about the source of the power, and also, in the main, about its regulation. The argument of each one of them was destructive of the arguments of the others. Their views were not only diverse, but inconsistent, and not only inconsistent but contradictory. One of them derived the power from the power to appoint and vested it by implication in the president and senate; another, admitting its executive nature, placed the control and regulation of it in congress, by virtue of the last clause of the eighth section of the first article; the third argued inconclusively—against all reason and authority—that it was rather legislative than executive in its nature, and therefore classed it among the incidental powers of congress.

If anything were needed to confirm our acceptance and approval of the Marshall and Madison expositions of the appointing and removing powers of the government, it would be furnished by that debate of 1835. Before questioning the settled construction of the constitution upon the subject of removals from office, "the dauntless three" should have at least agreed upon the new construction to be substituted for it, and prepared themselves to vindicate the new departure by harmonious and consistent reasoning.

PERSONAL.

The Rothschilds have loaned Egypt $1,2[illegible]0 000 until September.

A Boston woman who invented a corset has made $50,000 in three years.

Charles Francis Adams invested $[illegible]20,000 in Kansas City real estate last week.

It is now said that the heroine of Mr. Howells' new story, "An Indian Summer," is Mrs. Kate Sprague Chase.

Theodore Roosevelt was offered a position on the Harlem river commission by Mayor Grace of New York, but he declined.

M. Talandier, who was connected with the Bosphore-Egyptian affair, has been made a knight of the Legion of Honor.

Stephen Heller, the musical composer, is in poor health and threatened with blindness, and a public appeal has been made in his behalf.

Hugh J. Jewett, ex president of the Erie railroad, at the close of the summer season will return to Columbus, Ohio, for permanent residence.

Bishop McNamara, of the Independent Catholic church, was arrested in Brooklyn the other day for hitting a man on the nose who disturbed his meeting.

Richmond, Va., has a novelty in the way of a vigilance committee. It is composed entirely of ladies, married and single, and their special mission is to seek out wife-beaters and cowhide them.

President McCosh, of Princeton, is credited with the statement that the age of nine or ten years is the best at which to attempt to acquire a knowledge of languages. He maintains that a child of that age can learn more easily than a man of twenty-five.

George F. Hoar of Worcester, Mass., who has just been made doctor of laws by Yale, has previously been similarly honored by William and Mary, and by Amherst, but he is even more remarkable as the man who prevented the Harvard corporation from giving the same degree to Ben Butler in 1883.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

Read Before the Woman Suffrage League of El Paso County, July 11, 1885.

Some of us are old enough to remember when the position of woman was far less comfortable than it is now, and others are so young that it seems a matter of course to them that a woman's property should be her own. To these younger ones it is a most incredible idea, only a few years ago a married woman's property, her earnings, almost her very soul belonged to her husband and she had no control thereof.

When, more than forty years ago, a few clear headed, far sighted, men and women seeing the miserable condition of women, began to ask for better things for the sex, a storm of execration, long and loud, went up from the whole country. The faithful few who, undismayed by the tumult they had raised, kept on the even tenor of their way, were jeered at and taunted. The woman who ventured to speak in public was considered disreputable as a matter of course. Vile slanders were circulated concerning her and if attempts were made to defend her the crushing reply came, "Is she not an advocate of woman's rights?" as if that settled the matter beyond question.

Half a century ago the poetess, Lydia H. Sigourney, wished very much to go abroad. It was a greater undertaking in those days than now and she could see no way by which her wish could be gratified, until a wealthy gentleman, who admired her talents, hearing of her desire for an European tour, placed one thousand dollars at her disposal for that purpose.

The money was deposited in a bank in her name, but when her preparations for the journey were completed and she was ready to use the money, it was gone. Her husband had appropriated and used it, as he had every legal right to do, and she had no redress. There are few, if any, states to-day in which the law sanctions such an outrage.

To come nearer our own times, when Mrs. Stowe settled with her publishers, after the almost unprecedented sale of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," she received therefor a check for ten thousand dollars, made payable to her husband. Professor Stowe had no wish to claim his wife's earnings, but the publishers refused to assume the responsibility of paying so large a sum to Mrs. Stowe. Legally it was her husband's and he might have creditors who would make them trouble if the money was not paid to him. I think the married women who earn money in these days by writing for the press are paid directly, not through their husbands.

Recently the famous singer Nilsson brought suit against the relatives of her deceased husband to recover fifty thousand dollars of her own money earned in America and England before her marriage, which she had lent to her lord and master and he, in turn, had lent to members of his own family.

After his death they refused to give it up, saying it was his money, not Nilsson's, because she was his. He could not borrow of himself. But the court decided otherwise and the widow recovers her property, a decision entirely without precedence in French courts and marking a great improvement in the legal status of French women.

All these changes for the better have come about through the exertions of the woman suffragists and although much is left to do, we have great reason to be encouraged when we consider what has already been accomplished.

The work is much easier now than it was in those pioneer days. The way has been wonderfully smoothed for us. In our times social ostracism does not follow upon a declaration of belief in "woman's rights."

But there remains much to be done. The laws still discriminate cruelly against women. The pain and peril of maternity, the care and training of the little children, devolve upon the mother, but the child belongs to its father. He may take the new-born infant from its mother and send it thousands of miles away and she is helpless. The law sustains and upholds him, excepting in the states of New Jersey, Kansas and Nebraska, where recent legislation has given the woman some right to her children.

Woman have no voice in choosing the men who make the laws which govern them. They must abide by decisions of judges elected by men alone. They must pay taxes levied without their consent.

It is in the hope of remedying such evils as these and many others of like character, that organizations like this of ours are formed. We hope by concerted action to rouse people to deeper thought. To convince men of the injustice with which they treat us, and to induce women to ask more earnestly and effectually for those privileges and rights which are so persistently withheld from them. It is not unusual to hear women say: "We have all the rights we want. We are not in sympathy with the woman's suffrage movement." They do not consider that the very rights they boast of enjoying are the direct result of this same woman's suffrage movement. There is not a woman living in our country to-day who would be willing to go back to the state of bondage in which her grandmother was kept.

Fifty years ago if a woman was obliged to earn her own living the opportunities were pitifully small. She might do house work, sew or teach or keep boarders. That ended the list. Now there are hundreds of occupations open to women. Girls may study in colleges side by side with young men, the medical and legal professions are open to them. It is not so easy for them to enter the ministry, for many denominations still refuse to ordain women. The Protestant Episcopal church has lately consecrated a colored man bishop. The time will come when women, also, will be bishops.

Still, with all that has been gained, women yet labor under great disadvantages. The lowest and most ignorant man, the most miserable drunkard, is in one respect the superior of every intelligent and cultivated woman. He has a vote. When election draws near he must be conciliated. If an issue arises between him and the lady she must go to the wall. She is not a voter, although she may be a taxpayer. She is of no use to the party.

If a man and a woman perform the same service, side by side, in a store, a factory or a school room, the man must be paid twice as much as the woman, because he is a voter. [illegible] ever there is [illegible] discrimination in favor of the one who earns the least. In fact, as a rule, women are taxed more heavily.

But we are sometimes told that we are not fit to vote. That we should not use the ballot properly if we had it. Possibly; but it is impossible that we should make a worse use of it than men have done. It is safe to assume that ignorant, and unfit as they consider us, our votes will be given with as much judgement and principle as men's.

Said a gentleman to me lately, a prominent member of the legal profession, "You women waste time and energy in working for prohibition. Work for the ballot directly. Put your strength there, for when you once get the ballot you have prohibition."

I believe this is true. The day that sees full suffrage given to women will mark the downfall of the liquor traffic. It will close gambling houses and places of prostitution. Chief Justice Greene, of Washington territory, bears testimony to the efficient aid he has received from women in his efforts to suppress these forms of vice. He says he has never had such satisfactory juries as those of which women form a part.

Last winter the Dakota legislature passed a bill giving women full suffrage. But it was vetoed by Governor Pierce through the efforts of the liquor interest.

The National Brewers' association has a plank in its platform especially directed against woman suffrage, on the grounds that, should women have the ballot, it would be used against their interest. Saloon keepers and gamblers everywhere oppose it. This is the class of men who tell us we are not fit to have the ballot. That we should not use it properly. From their point of view I presume we should not.

Briefly then, the results we hope for from the woman's suffrage movement are these: The improvement in woman's condition, socially and politically; the repeal of all laws which militate against her; greater purity in politics, the election of better men to office and the suppression of all forms of legalized vice.

In this great work we hope our young society will do its part, remembering that small things are not to be despised. The chance word, the opportunity seized, the leaflet dropped by the way, all these may spring up and bear fruit, some thirty, some sixty and some an hundred fold.

JULIA A. SABINE,

Colorado Springs, July 13, 1885.

The College of Cardinals

London Society

The college of cardinals is ostensibly recruited from persons who pretend to the honor of its membership on the strength of extraordinary virtues, piety, learning, or spiritual achievement; and the council of Trent, in addition to demanding from candidates for the cardinalate the same religious distinctions and ecclesiastical qualities which were desiderated in the occupants of the episcopate, made an instruction to the pope that they should be chosen, so far as possible, from among the most capable persons in all parts of Catholic Christendom. Gifts of birth and of rank presently came, however, to count for eligibility as if they were gifts of the spirit, and even kings sought for the relatives of kings a distinction which only by the attraction of mundane accidents of pomp and splendor could be considered as at all belonging to this world. For every cardinal was a potential pope, and every pope was a potential partisan or arbitrator in cases where sovereigns disputed with each other. In former times, indeed kings had a right of presentation, and cardinals who had been created in accordance with such royal nominations were known as crown cardinals. The family pride and social pretensions of the popes themselves tended to aggravate this abuse of selection; and the result was nepotism and other favoritism. Paul V., for instance, is described as having had a particular aim throughout the whole course of his popedom, 1605-21, to ennoble the *Corte Romana*, to impart a new and singular majesty into the sacred college, and to select such persons as were proper by their own grandeur to defend the honor of the church. Accordingly, in these promotions, he advanced five princes "of a very great quality" to the cardinalate—Maurizio, son of the duke of Savoy, who renounced it afterward in favor of a marriage which better suited his ideas of the eternal fitness of things, Ferdinando and Vicenzo Gonsaga, both sons of the Duke of Modena, Carlo di Medici, son of the Duke of Tuscany, and Ferdinando, infante of Spagna, who, as historians report, immortalized the honor of the cardinalate by fighting for the faith of Christ. Still, the grander the *entourage* the less the relative glory of the supreme pontiff; and other popes made it a matter of principle and practice to keep princes and nobles aloof from a dignity to which, judging by the debased standard of expediency, they seemed entitled for at least the secular ease, influence, and prosperity of the church. That the native and hereditary nobility or royalty of the members of the sacred college was an element of ecclesiastical power and security was recognized even by reforming writers within the Roman communion, who were keen to espy the abuses of the papal system. And this recognition has taken place to such an extent that the exclusion of noble and princely candidates from the cardinalate has been brought forward as a kind of petty treason against the church, over which they had been called to rule, on the part of pontiffs who grudged that the shadow of their throne should be relieved or irradiated by the glory of too near a rival.

Passion of Great Men.

The Nineteenth Century

We may now pass to another class of cases in which the pathological character is still more plainly discernible. Outbursts of fierce passionateness may perhaps be thought by some to be after all only marks of a certain kind of robust vitality. But no one will say this of the gloomy depression, the melancholy brooding on personal ills, ending sometimes in distinctly hypochondriac despondency, which have not unfrequently been the accompaniment of great intellectual power. It was remarked by Aristotle, who was a long way the shrewdest and most scientific observer of antiquity, that all men of genius have been melancholic or atrabilious. He instances Empedocles, Socrates, and Plato, and the larger number of the poets. And the page of modern biographic literature would supply many a striking illustration of the same temperament. The pessimism of Johnson, Swift, Byron, and Carlyle, of Schopenhauer and Lenau, of Leopardi and of Lamartine, may perhaps be taken as a signal manifestation of the gloom which is apt to encompass great and elevated spirits, like the mists which climb toward and encircle the highest mountain peaks. In some cases this melancholy assumes a more acute form, giving rise to the thoughts and even the act of suicide. Among those who have confessed to have experienced the impulse may be mentioned Goethe in the Werther days, Beethoven during the depression brought on by his deafness, Chateaubriand in his youth, and George Sand also in her early days. The last, writing of her experience, says: "Cette sensation (at the sight of water, a precipice, etc.) fut quelquefois si vive, si subite, si bizarre, que je puis bien constater que c'était une espèce de folie dont j'étais atteinte." Johnson's weariness of life was, it seems certain, only prevented from developing into the idea of suicide by his strong religious feeling and his extraordinary dread of death, which was itself, perhaps, a morbid symptom. In some cases this idea prompted to actual attempts to take away life. The story of Cowper's trying to hang himself and afterward experiencing intense religious remorse is well known. Another instance is that of St. Simon, whose enormous vanity itself looks like a form of monomania, and who, in a fit of despondency, fired a pistol at his head, happily with no graver result than the loss of an eye. Alfieri, who was the victim of the "most horrible melancholy," tried on one occasion, after being bled by a surgeon, to tear off the bandage in order to bleed to death. Among those who succeeded in taking away their life are Chatterton, whose mind had been haunted by the idea from early life; Kleist, the poet, and Beneke, the philosopher.

Scenting a Slaver.

Many years ago when slavery was the rule and not the exception, vessels running a cargo were extremely clever in eluding capture and putting their pursuers off the scent. A good story is told of the flagship—Winchester, I think—going out of Simon's Bay bound to the Mauritius. When off Cape [illegible], late one afternoon, a very rakish, suspicious looking craft, was sighted, carrying an unusual number of staysails and studdingsails, who upon seeing the man-of-war, hoisted Spanish colors and her number of Marryat's code and requested to be reported. She passed quite close, and was apparently a passenger ship of about 500-tons burden, for as she neared them about a dozen ladies, in very smart bonnets, veils and parasols, were observed to come on deck and wave their handkerchiefs with every demonstration of cordiality to the officers of the flagship. She seemed to have also a large crew and was very clean and smart. Suspicion was quite disarmed, and she was logged as a passenger ship from [illegible] to Cadiz. The admiral was alone in his opinion that all was not right, remarking that the ladies waved their pocket handkerchiefs uncommonly long and vigorously to a mere passing ship; he also thought the handkerchiefs unusually large, and further he mentioned that as she passed he was looking out of the door in the stern gallery, and a faint, curious whiff came down on the wind, reminding him of something long past. He could not remember for the moment of what it did remind him, but it suddenly occurred to him several hours after that the faint passing odor, as the strange vessel swept by, recalled the smell of a slave ship which he had navigated into port years before. And he was right. This same vessel was taken, off the Havana, on her subsequent voyage, and proved to be a Spanish ship from Fernando, Veloso river, in the Mozambique channel, full of slaves for Cuba. Her captain explained with delight once his meeting with the flagship off the cape, and how, seeing a large man-of-war bearing down upon him with the certainty of capture and no hope to escape should the ship's character be known, he adopted the clever expedient, doubtless not for the first time, of dressing up a number of men in women's attire, a ruse that was in this instance entirely successful.

Mexico's National Drink.

Mexican correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

What the Napa valley is to San Francisco the western reserve to Ohio, or the Orange county dairy region to New York city, is Los Llanos de Apam to the City of Mexico—the principal difference being that maguey is milked in lieu of cows and pulque is the product. Some idea of the magnitude of this kind of agriculture may be derived from the fact that two special pulque trains run daily into the capital city with the same regularity that milk trains come into our metropolitan cities, yielding the railroad a revenue of $1000 a day freightage. The legend runs that somewhere about the year 990 a Toltec Indian, whose name was Papantzin, was first to discover that the juice of the *maguey americana* might be distilled into a beverage fit for the gods. Desiring to bring the new blessing into royal favor, he commissioned his only daughter Xoshitl, signifying "the Flower of Anahua," as cupbearer to the king. This ancient Hebe, we are told, was young and beautiful, and the monarch not only drank and praised the pulque, but married the maiden. And to this day the beverage of old "Pap"—as no doubt his dutiful descendants call him for short—is the universal drink of the lower classes of Mexico, and no doubt is one of the most healthful beverages in the world. When just right it is milk-white, thick and ropy, much resembling sour buttermilk in color, taste and consistency. The Indians are passionately fond of it—the one solace and comfort in their lives of want and penury—as nature has placed exhaustless fountains of it by the waysides and in the deserts. Traveling Americans turn up their noses at the first taste of it, but generally end by becoming as diligent pulque drinkers as was old Papantzin himself.

Explosive Bullets in Warfare.

J. A. Farrer.

The history of the explosive bullet is worth recalling, for its prohibition is a straw to clutch at in these days of military revival. Like the plague, and, perhaps, gunpowder, it had its origin in the east. It was used originally in India against elephants and tigers. In 1863 it was introduced into the Russian army, and subsequently into other European armies, for use against ammunition wagons. But it was not until 1867 that a slight modification of its construction rendered it available for the destruction of mankind. The world owes it to the humanity of the Russian minister of war, General Milutine, that at this point a pause was made; and, as Alexander II. was no less humane than his minister, the result was the famous declaration, signed in 1868, by all the chief powers (save the United States), mutually foregoing in their future wars, by land or sea, the use of projectiles weighing less than 400 grammes, either explosives or filled with inflammable substances. At first sight this agreement excluding the use of explosive bullets would seem to favor the theory of those who see in every increase in the peril of war the best hope of its ultimate cessation. A famous American statesman is reported to have said, and actually to have appealed to the invention of gunpowder in support of his statement, that every discovery in the art of war has, from this point of view, a life-saving and peace-promoting influence. But it is difficult to conceive a greater delusion. The whole history of war is against it, for what has that history been but the steady increase of the pains and perils of war as more effective weapons of destruction have succeeded one another?

A Ten-Year Old that Could Fight.

National Tribune

On board the cutter Harriet Lane at Galveston, after she had been boarded by the rebels, among the first men struck down were the gallant Captain Wainwright and First Lieutenant Lee, who both fought with a desperation and valor that no mortal could surpass until they were laid bleeding and prostrate on the deck. A son of Captain Wainwright, only 10 years old, stood at the cabin door, a revolver in each hand, and never ceased firing until he exhausted every shot. One of his hands was disabled by a ball shattering four fingers, and then he burst into tears and cried: "Do you want to kill me." He was taken prisoner.

She Knew all About It.

"Charles," said Mrs. Spendall, "I saw a beautiful costume at Bizarre's to-day, and I should like it ever and ever so much." "And I should like to have you have it," replied Charles, "but really, Clara, I haven't the money to spare." "Oh, you great tease! I know better than that. I saw a brand new check-book in your desk only yesterday, and not one of the checks had been used."

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R. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The London Lancet says there can be no question that faith healing is a fact.

Chaffee says General Grant is growing weaker and that the end cannot be long delayed.

Our dispatches indicate that Parnell and the tories have already fallen out. It could not be otherwise.

It is hinted that the French government are not pleased with De Courcey's conduct of the campaign in Annam.

Mr. Lowell has excited surprise in some quarters by his failure to pay an official visit to the president since his return to the United States.

Governor Hoadly has rented the finest residence in Columbus, Ohio, and will take possession on October 1st. This indicates that the governor is figuring for a re-election.

Chaffee was interviewed in Denver yesterday. He reports poor success in the promotion of the railroad to Aspen, but thinks that the project will get under way by next fall.

Philadelphia suppressed the small boy on the fourth, and as a result, a journal of that city says, "there was a depressing silence" on Independence Day, and the solemnity was suggestive of the presence of a plague.

According to the Washington Star the president has demanded of the heads of departments that his declarations on the subject of civil service reform shall no longer be ignored. For a week the work of appointments has been at a standstill.

Secretary Whitney seems to find lots of rottenness in the navy administration. The republicans must not commit themselves to any defense of Robeson or Chandler. They undoubtedly carried on this department in the interest of contractors and politics.

The Chinese conquest of the cigar-making trade in San Francisco is complete, as now there is but one large factory employing white men. Not a few Chinese firms have Caucasian drummers. The white men admit that the Chinese turn out the handsomer cigar, and as it is cheaper the dealers push it.

Professor Tyndall, the eminent English scientist, made a snug fortune from his lecture tour, but his disposal of it is a deed of unexpected generosity. He donates the amount, $32,400, to three American educational institutions, Harvard college, Columbia college and the University of Pennsylvania.

The New York Post thinks the Pall Mall Gazette exposures likely to do more harm than good. It says neither men nor women have ever been improved by accounts of the dirty or disgraceful lives led by some of their outwardly respectable fellows. They are made good by hearing about purity and not by hearing about filth.

The contest of drovers and ranchmen in Indian territory is one of great interest to this state and is closely watched by our cattle raisers. From yesterday's dispatches it appears that the drovers are disposed to take every advantage of Secretary Lamar's decision to have the trails opened to healthy cattle; but owners of improved cattle in the north think that previous experience shows all southern Texas cattle are likely to carry contagion.

The refusal of the house of commons to allow Bradlaugh to take his seat was the first tory victory, and was accomplished by the aid of liberal members. The speech of Gladstone in his favor was his first effort as leader of the opposition. The majority against him was less than on former occasions, when the house refused to allow the member from Northampton to take his seat. The defeat was expected, but Mr. Bradlaugh and his friends are confident of final success.

The vacancy which arises from the retirement of General Augur will be filled by the promotion of Colonel John Gibbon, of the Seventh infantry, who is the senior colonel of the line, and has held his present rank for eighteen years. Colonel Gibbon has a most brilliant war record, and since the termination of the rebellion has performed hard and efficient service with his regiment on the frontier. Those who have contended for the principle of promotion by seniority are highly pleased at the president's choice.

Governor Hoadley has consented to again be the candidate of the Ohio democracy. It is said he reached this decision after consultation with the president, who promised to give him the assistance of the federal patronage of Ohio. The indications are that he will have a hard fight, with little prospect of success. The great aim of democratic leaders is to secure a democratic successor to Senator Sherman, and it is said they are determined to sacrifice the state ticket in order to secure a majority of the legislature. They hope in some degree to again control the prohibition vote, which will be used to this end wherever possible.

General C. C. Augur, being 64 years of age, retires from active service to-day. He graduated at West Point in 1843, and served on the frontier until the Mexican war, during which he engaged in several battles. He was appointed commandant of cadets at the military academy, where he served until 1861, and was actively engaged in the civil war. He was severely wounded at Cedar Mountain and was brevetted colonel. He was in command of the department of Washington from 1863 to '66, of the Platte 1867-71, of Texas 1871-84, when he succeeded General Pope in command of the department of the Missouri. At the end of the war he was made brevet major general "for gallant and meritorious services in the field," and in 1869 became brigadier general in the United States army.

It has been suggested, with some reason, that the stories of present Indian troubles have been exaggerated to boom the transportation and supplies business. The San Francisco Argonaut says: "If there were no Indians there would be no Solomon Wickersham & Co at Bowie, no Zeckendorf & Co. at Tucson, no Hooker at Willcox. When the Indian war comes on trade recovers, supplies are demanded from all the village stores, every cultivated acre looks forward to a sale of hay, grain, vegetables and farm-produce, every town and crossroad to employment, every village brave and squaw hunter to enlistment. The price of beef goes up and every broken mustang is in demand. Florida lived for thirty years upon Billy Bowlegs, and Arizona looks forward to an indefinite prosperity in the persons of Geronimo, Gatchez, Chato and the other brave and painted Indian desperadoes whom the wrongs done them by white men so often drive upon the warpath."

Democratic papers find the appointment of ex-Governor Noyes, of Ohio, as government director of the Union Pacific Railway company, particularly distasteful, and are abusing the president roundly for this distinction given to a republican, and especially to a republican so offensive to the democratic party. The Boston Herald, independent, makes the following sensible remarks on the democratic wail: "The democratic papers are going through a series of distressing convulsions over the appointment by the president of ex-Governor Noyes, of Ohio, as one of the government directors of the Union Pacific railway. The trouble with Noyes is, in the eyes of these organic editors, that he was one of the visiting statesmen who snatched Florida from Tilden and gave it to Hayes in 1876. There was considerable dirty work done by the republican missionaries at that time, and General Noyes seemed to have his fingers pretty deep into it. We will cheerfully join in the protest against his appointment to any office now, if the democrats will rule out the men on their side who undertook to buy the electoral vote of Oregon and to bribe the southern returning boards, as revealed in the cipher dispatches emanating from the house of Samuel J. Tilden. If Noyes is to be proscribed, so should Tilden, Smith Weed, Manton Marble and all other democrats who had cognizance of the scheme to 'recoup' the presidency by the corrupt use of money. Historic justice must not be evoked with only one eye opened."

We have usually printed favorable comments on Mr. Gladstone's home and foreign policy. It has been suggested that our views are rather partisan and that it would be fair to print an independent opinion. We have received a copy of the London Times containing an article purporting to be such. It does seem fair except in its comments on Gladstone's foreign policy. The failure of the Thunderer to see the wisdom or justice of this policy is not surprising. It has itself assumed a dogmatic position on all these questions and justification of its own course compels a condemnation of Mr. Gladstone. It was crying for Russian blood last April like a Sioux on the warpath and the ridiculous position it then assumed renders the criticisms of Mr. Gladstone necessary. Still they are as mild as Lord Salisbury's last ministerial speech in which he declared his intention of carrying out a policy that he has denounced as infamous, cowardly, and opposed to every substantial British interest. The Thunderer has mentioned the reputation it won in the Crimean war when its cry for war compelled the English ministry to inaugurate a campaign, which cost hundreds of millions of British treasure, sacrificed the lives of one hundred thousand noble Englishmen and brought untold sorrow to nearly every hamlet in England. The war accomplished only the above. But the Thunderer had its way and established its claim for influence. But fortunately history did not repeat itself last spring. A ministry was in office with sufficient moral courage to dare brave adverse public opinion and do right. But that our readers may read all sides we publish elsewhere the alleged "independent" opinion of an independent paper that has been a partisan advocate of a "jingo" foreign policy.

LITERARY NOTES.

Messrs. Scribner have in the press a new novel by Mr. Arlo Bates, entitled "A Wheel of Fire."

An English edition of Mr. Keenan's novel, "Trajan," is published by the Cassell Company, London.

It is said that S. Stepniak, the author of "Under the Czars," is Professor Dragomanof, formerly of the University of Kiev.

When Count Paul Vasili's letters on English society are published, they will be issued simultaneously in England and France. The English edition will come from the firm of Messrs. Sampson Low & Co., and will be entitled "The World of London."

A series of articles which is to appear in Harper's Magazine is being prepared by Mme. Adelina Patti, who is now at her home in Wales. The papers will be of an autobiographical character and will include many interesting reminiscences of the singer's career.

The library gathered by Richard Grant White is to be sold at auction in the autumn. About a dozen years ago Mr. White's extensive library was disposed of, and the present collection, which is particularly rich in Shakespeariana and the early English drama, has been brought together since that time.

Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton has prepared for her publishers, Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co., a popular book entitled "Poor Boys Who Became Famous." It will contain sketches of Gambetta, Garibaldi, Lincoln, Faraday, Bessemer, Ole Bull and others. The volume will be illustrated and published in the fall.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have published the second volume of Mr. McMaster's "History of the People of the United States;" it covers the years between 1790 and 1803. They have also just ready a new edition of Mr. Joel Chandler Harris' "Uncle Remus: His Songs and His Sayings," and the third part of Lord Lytton's poem "Glenaveril."

An important holiday book is already announced by Messrs. Roberts Brothers in their illustrated edition of "The Sermon on the Mount." About forty quarto plates are to be made, each after the design of a well known American artist. The text is engraved in each page and is surrounded by appropriate scenes with an emblematic border.

A "Longfellow Collector's Handbook," a small volume of about half a hundred pages, containing a bibliography of first editions of the poet's writings has just been published by William E. Benjamin. For the collectors of early editions of American books the volume is invaluable. It contains much bibliographical data that has not hitherto been obtainable in print. The edition is limited to 259 copies.

In the series of German novelettes, printed in the collection Schick, there have been added three stories by Paul Heyse, two by Ernst Eckstein and one by Wolf Wilbrandt. In the Overland Library, also published by Mr. Schick, the same novels are given in an English translation. The books are of great service to students of German, who in studying them as exercises may read at the same time some of the most famous short stories in German literature.

In the series of books in paper covers for summer reading, published by the Scribners, the firm have added Mrs. Burnett's "That Lass o'Lowrie's," one of the few books which met success at the outset, about 25,000 copies having been sold directly after publication. Among the books which are notably popular in this series are J. S. Dale's "Guerndale;" Frank R. Stockton's "The Lady or the Tiger;" Mr. Lathrop's "Newport" and "In the Distance;" and "The Diamond Lens," by Fitz-James O'Brien, one of the old school classics.

Commander Schley's and Professor Soley's story of the "Rescue of Greeley" has met a very favorable reception in England, where it has been republished by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. The London Standard, which gave a long review from advanced sheets, said: "The brief, sailor-like, admirably written and well illustrated pages of Captain Schley are concerned with data which are startling in their unsensational novelty. . . . Admirable work, both in meteorology and geography, was accomplished with resources infinitely less than those at the disposal of some of their predecessors . . . Altogether a more tragic tale it is impossible to imagine . . . the narrative of Captain Schley and his literary colleague is extremely interesting."

PERSONAL.

Tennyson and Ruskin are ardent chess players.

Wilkie Collins, the novelist, is in very poor health.

Fred Archer, the English jockey, is reported to have won $400,000 by a combination bet.

Walt Whitman expects to issue a new volume of poems the coming year, under the title of "Sands at Sixty-seven."

It is not generally known that Washington was the inventor of a plow which was considered a marvel of ingenuity at the time.

Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt is said to be an excellent cook and to pride herself on a certain kind of sponge cake which she invented.

Professor Frink, of Hamilton college, has accepted an invitation to become instructor in oratory and English literature at Amherst college.

The suite of rooms in the Hotel Kaaterskill occupied in former years by ex-President Arthur has been engaged for General Grant for August.

Lieutenant T. H. Barber, who recently resigned his position as aid-de-camp to General Hancock, is one of the three wealthiest officers in the army.

The building in Brooklyn once used by Garibaldi as a soap and candle factory is standing, and is an object of great interest to resident and visiting Italians.

Albert Bierstadt, the artist will sail for Europe in a few days to make studies in Switzerland. He has several large commissions to execute for wealthy patrons.

The city house which Mr. J. C. Flood is building in San Francisco will be a very expensive structure. One room will be finished in ivory and gold. The cost is fabulous.

Ex-Governor Noyes, of Ohio, says he feels complimented by President Cleveland's appointing him as government director of the Union Pacific railroad, and he will accept it as a straight republican.

Joseph Tulvar, chief clerk in the New York custom house, although a democrat, held his office continuously for thirty-two years and has survived twelve changes of collectors. His salary is $5,000 per year.

Mr. George W. Childs gave the Philadelphia newsboys a grand dinner at Belmont mansion in Fairmount park, last Saturday. Over 1000 boys sat down to the tables, and after dinner gave three cheers for their benefactor, and went to see the "Wild West" show.

The Rev. Cæsar Cuccarini, of Albany, on Sunday prayed that God would enlighten the mind of Miss Cleveland, "the inexperienced woman in the White House, who had written a book to show that the Catholic religious orders are useless and unnecessary for the good of mankind."

Miss Kate Field has fitted up rooms for herself in the new hotel at Glen Haven, which are the wonder of the town. They abound in books, bric-a-brac, pictures, rare furniture and hangings, and she sits at a window overlooking Skaneateles lake and muses on the Mormon question.

The Nine Days' News is the name of a daily paper published at Queenstown. It gives all the important news for nine days up to and including the day on which it is published, and is especially intended for passengers from America, who in this way will be able at once to get a resume of what has happened during their voyage.

Judge Chenowith, on behalf of a number of Texas ex-confederate soldiers, wednesday presented General Rosecrans with a pistol captured by the Texans in a raid on his baggage train in the summer of 1864. On the stock of the pistol is inscribed the names of the battles in which General Rosecrans was victorious.

Ex-President Hayes has written a letter to the mother of R. E. Odlum, who recently was killed in jumping from the Brooklyn bridge, expressing the regrets of himself, Mrs. Hayes, and the children. Odlum taught the Hayes children, and the ex-president says he was a most excellent teacher, to whom the children were warmly attached.

The young Princess of Wales, who made her debut recently, is described as painfully shy—not pretty, but with a gentle and pleasing expression. She was dressed very plainly in pale blue satin and tulle, looped with clusters of cherry blossoms, and wore no jewels save a couple of diamond aigrettes in her hair. Her elder brother, the prospective king of England, is very awkward and shy.

TENDENCIES OF GLADSTONE.

From London Times of June 24th.

After a somewhat protracted period of suspended animation, the liberal administration formed by Mr. Gladstone at the opening of the present parliament will surrender to-day the seals of office. Mr. Gladstone's cabinet was launched upon the crest of a remarkable wave of popular enthusiasm. It had at its control a majority in the house of commons of almost unprecedented magnitude, and, as events have proved, of more than common [illegible].

* * * * * *

We have seen the cabinet which was to make politically a new earth deliberately turn in sheer disgust from its own handiwork, and its suicide has scarcely called forth one genuine regret, except from those primarily responsible for dealing with the confusion it has left behind it.

* * * * * *

It is probable that it is by their domestic achievements that the liberal ministers would prefer to be judged, and one at least of these marks for better or for worse an epoch in the history of the country. The extension of the franchise and the redistribution of seats, to which the house of lords put the finishing touch yesterday, effect a profound and permanent change in the constitution. The education of public opinion by which these measures have become possible has been the work of the liberal party through many years, powerfully aided alike by what is good and by what is doubtful in the social and economic tendencies of the time. The actual reform of the constitution has been the joint work of the two political parties, without whose cooperation it may be questioned whether success could have been obtained. Nevertheless the double reform of the representation will stand as the greatest and most distinctive achievement of Mr. Gladstone's administration. Only second to that reform in the importance assigned to them in the liberal programme are the projects for local government in the counties and in the metropolis. The first has never been brought forward at all, and the second was brought forward only to be dropped. Among the conservative policies doomed to reversal by Mr. Gladstone was that of maintaining exceptional means of dealing with an exceptional state of society in Ireland. The refusal to renew the peace preservation act led in due course to an extension of remedial legislation in the form of a land act, which trenched seriously upon the rights secured to landowners by parliament little more than ten years before. The announcement of the most generous concessions to the tenantry did not, however, suffice to put down agitation and agrarian crime. Mr. Forster required the protection of a coercion act under which numerous Irishmen were imprisoned as suspects. The cruel murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke compelled a still further return to the policy not long previously condemned, and a crimes act was passed more stringent than even Lord Beaconsfield's government had found requisite. It is now held that remedial legislation has so far done its work as to render the renewal of the crimes act unnecessary. As it expires just before the September rents become due, we shall shortly have means of testing the truth of this opinion. At present the value of Mr. Gladstone's land legislation in Ireland remains doubtful, and believers in economic law will be disposed to hold that a somewhat extended experience is required to give the final results of so daring an experiment.

* * * * *

It was the theory of the Midlothian indictment that the conservatives had conducted their foreign policy with immoral disregard of the rights of others and with a high-handed independence which could not fail to provoke just resentment. Mr. Gladstone proposed to change all that by deferring to the concert of Europe. That concert was first invoked to compel Turkey to carry out certain stipulations of the treaty of Berlin, and a certain amount of success attended the operation. Thessaly was handed over to Greece and Montenegro got some additional territory, other stipulations of the treaty favorable to Turkey being entirely ignored and remaining unfulfilled to this day. Europe was notoriously reluctant to join in these enterprises, and beyond the gratitude which we trust is felt by the interesting Greeks and Montenegrins this country cannot be said to have gained by its nominal success. All subsequent attempts to conjure with the concert of Europe have been dead failures, and for some time past the concert has been chiefly remarkable for being directed against us instead of by us. An attempt was made to settle Egyptian affairs by the concert of Europe, and on its failure we bombarded Alexandria. Mr. Bright on that occasion seceded from the cabinet on political morality on the ground that its action contravened the moral law. From that time until the present the action of Mr. Gladstone's administration in Egypt has oscillated between the most arbitrary interference and absolute want of independence. Europe left us a free hand, and asked only that we should put Egypt in order. The government delayed and hesitated and vacillated month after month and year after year, until everything fell into hopeless confusion, and Europe lately combined to make impossible everything it suggested. Thousands of lives have been sacrificed, millions of money have been spent; we have at this moment two unfinished expeditions on hand, besides several abortive negotiations, and the net result of it all is general distrust of our policy and aim throughout Europe, complete confusion in Egypt, and failure to attain any single object at which an English statesman should aim. The difficulties into which we are needlessly plunged offered to Russia an opportunity to give trouble on the Afghan frontier. Her pretensions were not met with adequate decision, the government did not seem to know what to defend or what to forgo, and, after negotiations which have not raised our credit in the east, the most that can be said is that an agreement is in sight which averts war.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

O'Rell on English Politics—Some Predictions—News and Gossip.

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LONDON, June 27, 1885.

A little prediction of mine will be realized sooner than expected. But of course you will say that a man who is not in his own country can safely indulge in the prophecies. Lord Salisbury, while leader of her majesty's opposition, called Russia "swindler and bankrupt," and I said, that, before the year was over, he would have, on taking office, to send his apologies to St. Petersburg, as Mr. Gladstone had to send his to Vienna, in 1880, for a similar insult to Austria (he called that country "a rotten country,") which he blurted out at a public meeting in 1879. Lord Salisbury's apology will have to be made immediately, for the Russian ambassador in London has received instructions from the czar to exact explanations from the new prime minister of England and Lord Randolph Churchill, the new Indian secretary. Of course the answer will be that it was all a mistake, that in fact there never was a minister so anxious for peace as the new advisers of the queen. "Besides we had to please the mob, you know, the electors; but in heart we never meant it." To start [illegible] convenient, this is good practice, and Lord Salisbury's patriotism will be up to it, I hope; for it was only out of patriotism that he consented to take office. When the conservatives came to Downing street, this is, in the eyes of their partisans, out of abnegation to serve their country and get it out of a mess; in the eyes of the same persons, when the liberal leader undertakes the task of forming a ministry, it is out of ambition, to serve his own interests and vice versa of course. One thing is quite certain about this Russian affair and that is this, whereas the opposition was all for war under the late government, the opposition to Lord Salisbury's ministry will stump the country throughout its length and breadth if the noble marquis moves a single step in the direction of war. This, of course, is a great gain.

Mr. Gladstone, on retiring from office, has been offered, and has refused, a peerage and the garter. The grand old man understood that he would gain no luster by exchanging his illustrious name for that of some unknown town, by hearing himself called "my lord" at the end of his long and glorious career, and by wearing a bit of blue ribbon. When Pitt was made earl of Chatham he was congratulated by Mr. Pulteney "upon having been kicked up stairs." The same Mr. Pulteney was, a little while after, made a peer himself "to sink into insignificance and an earldom," according to Lord Stanhope. As Truth remarks, Gladstone is not made of the vulgar clay out of which earls and barons are manufactured, and his admirers will be pleased to hear that he has declined to sink into insignificance and an earldom. Sir Stafford Northcote, the new first lord of the treasury, has not the same sentiments as Mr. Gladstone on the subject of earldoms. He is to become earl of Iddesleigh and, if you please, viscount of Saint Cyres. It serves him right.

"Gordon's Diaries at Khartoum" has just come out. I have only had time to skim through this most interesting volume. I find in it this most suggestive passage: "We are a wonderful people; it was never our government which made us a great nation; our government has ever been the drag on our wheels. England was made by adventurers, not by its government, and I believe it will only hold its place by adventurers." Speaking of the expeditionary force sent to deliver him, he added: "If Khartoum falls, then go quickly back to Cairo, for you will only lose men and spend money uselessly in carrying on the campaign." It is true that they were adventurers, those Englishmen who first set foot on the rich lands that have been added one after another to the list of England's possessions. But if England is great she owes her greatness to such noble deeds as those, poor, poor Gordon!

It is seldom that one reads in a novel a more interesting story than one that was unfolded at a trial which took place in Italy at the beginning of the week. A young sub-lieutenant, bearing the illustrious name of Roma, was in garrison at Brescia when he made the acquaintance of a beautiful young sempstress and fell madly in love with her. He resolved to make her his wife, but, unfortunately for the lovers, his family would not hear of such a *mesalliance*. Meanwhile the regiment left Brescia to go to Piedmont. The lovers were greatly distressed, but after arriving at the new destination of the regiment our Romeo soon obtained two months' leave and fled back to his beloved. Having failed to obtain his parents' consent, and being under twenty-five, he could not get a civil marriage performed and had to content himself with the religious ceremony. Looking on the young girl to be his legitimate wife, he took her back with him to Piedmont. But the troubles of the young pair had only just begun. For a small breach of military discipline young Roma was put under arrest for a fortnight. At the end of a week, so great was the poor fellow's longing to see his wife, that he ran away from the barracks to join her, which escapade cost him two months' imprisonment in the fortress of Exilles. Here the story grows thrilling. Exilles is situated high in the Alps, and for eight months of the year is buried in snow. The young woman resolved to rejoin her husband. She went to the nearest village, and, by making inquiries as to what communications there were with the fortress, learned that when a message arrived for any of its inmates a young shepherd was employed to carry it through the seven miles of snow. She immediately procured a telegram form, wrote on it the name and address of Lieutenant Roma, and, disguised as a shepherd, set out for the fortress. She passed the sentry without hindrance, and the lovers were soon in each other's arms. But after the first joy of meeting, they bethought themselves that, as a shepherd had come into the fortress, a shepherd must go out, and the devoted wife was resolved not to leave her newly found husband. However, the difficulty was surmounted by putting the disguise on a young soldier, and the dark cell became a paradise by love's radiance. But, alas! the course of true love never did run smooth. Suspicions were aroused and one fine morning steps were heard near the door. The young signora quickly disappeared under the bed. The governor of the prison entered, and, having made a thorough inspection of the place, abruptly said to Roma: "Lieutenant, there is a woman here somewhere; give me your word of honor that such is not the case, and I will believe you." Out came the pretty lodger from her hiding place, and threw herself sobbing at the feet of the governor. "Be not afraid, signora, no harm will be done to you, only you cannot stay here," said he, raising her courteously. "I authorize Lieutenant Roma to take you to Ivrea, where his chiefs will deal with him." The young couple got to Ivrea, on the 23d of August, 1884, but the young officer was immediately put under arrest in a room situated on a second floor. Seeing there was no hope of a peaceful settlement, Roma had not been a few hours in his new quarters, when he jumped from the window, protected, I suppose, by the god of lovers, went to fetch his wife, and fled with her to France, from whence he soon sent in his resignation. After residing a few months in Lyons, they went to Geneva. On the 22d of [illegible], Roma having attained his twenty-fifth year, remarried his wife immediately, this time civilly. Thinking that all was now perfectly regular, and that no more breakers were ahead, the young couple returned to Italy. Unhappily his resignation was not accepted, and the poor young gentleman was tried, at the beginning of this week, as a deserter, and condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment. I should not be surprised if the brave and beautiful young heroine were to go and supplicate King Humbert for her husband's pardon. That monarch is well known to be kind and chivalrous, and ought to be allowed a chance of ending this little romance appropriately.

M. Victor Duruy, the great historian and ex-minister of public instruction under the empire, was received at the French academy last Monday and his speech was replied to by the learned bishop of Autun. Two interesting anecdotes are told of these men who served their country in different capacities during the war of 1870. M. Duruy, although nearly sixty years of age when the Franco-Prussian war broke out, enlisted in the national guard. One day M. Jules Simon, then minister of public instruction, on passing a sentry box in Paris, noticed that the sentry wore the star of grand cross of the Legion of Honor on his coat. He went up to him, "Is it you, Duruy?" he exclaimed on discovering who it was. "Yes, it is." "A simple private?" "A simple private! What of that? One cannot always be a minister, my dear colleague." "But I see that one can always set an example," answered M. Simon.

The bishop of Autun, at the time of the war was only Abbé Perraud, and acted as chaplain to an ambulance. One day in a little church not far from Sedan, some German soldiers took possession of a beautiful silver crucifix, and were carrying it off, while the poor old parish priest looked on despairingly, not daring to oppose them. But Abbé Perraud, who was present, took it upon himself to go straight to the colonel, commanding the men, and demand the crucifix as a consecrated object. "Such are the laws of war, you know, Mr. le Cure," replied the colonel. "Besides, before being a consecrated object, it was an object of art." "An object of art, indeed; if you are looking for works of art, you had better take the poor box next. You have not looked at it, I suppose; it is also a work of art." The colonel probably felt ashamed. He ordered the crucifix to be restored to the church.

MAX O'RELL.

Lady Randolph Churchill's Romance.

New York Sun

A few years ago Miss Jennie Jerome, the second daughter of Leonard W. Jerome, met Lord Randolph Churchill at a dinner in Paris. Attracted by her beauty and the brilliancy of her conversation, he soon confined his attention to her. Those who sat near them stopped talking and listened to them with undisguised admiration. Miss Jerome was noted for her conversational powers, but they had never seemed to her friends as brilliant as on this occasion. Lord Randolph, however, proved a match for her. Her satire was met with sparkling repartee and her wit and humor for once found a fair exchange. When the ladies had withdrawn Lord Randolph turned to a friend and said, enthusiastically:

"That's the brightest woman I ever met," and added, with the seriousness of a fatalist, "and I mean to marry her."

Singularly enough, while he was saying this Miss Jerome was making an almost identical remark concerning him to one of her sisters. Perhaps that evening she played her favorite Chopin nocturne more tenderly and wooingly than ever. At all events, Lord Randolph was not slow in discovering that he had made as deep an impression on her as she had on him. Within a fortnight of their first meeting they were engaged, and very soon afterward married. By this union Lord Randolph secured a wife whose aspiring and ambitious temperament has spurred him on in his political career and whose income is sufficient to form a welcome addition to his small annuity. Mr. Jerome conveyed to his daughter before her marriage the valuable property upon which the University club of this city stands. Lord Randolph is a younger son of the late Duke of Marlborough. Between his elder brother, the present duke, and himself there has long existed a feeling of hatred, to which rather than to his enthusiasm for the liberal cause the duke's opposition to Lord Randolph is credited.

That this opposition has inspired Lady Randolph Churchill to take part in her husband's canvass, as related in our cable dispatches, has not surprised her host of friends here, who know her to be as plucky as she is accomplished, and who remember that, while she can play Chopin divinely, she is also an intrepid follower of the hounds, and usually in at the death. Indeed, her friends openly proclaim that a large share of her husband's political success should be credited to her. That his rise into prominence dates from the time when she began to coach him, and that his brilliant guerrilla tactics are inspired by her. It is possible that her friends exaggerate the part she plays in her husband's political affairs, and that his unpopularity here leads her American friends to underestimate his ability. Though he is nominally a conservative, he is in some respects more democratic in his ideas than the average liberal. His views on the Irish question show strong traces of American influence, and his political methods often have a dash of American pluck in them. His wife, during their sojourn in Ireland, won the hearts of the people, and it is no doubt to her that the modification in Lord Randolph of the traditional conservative views on the Irish question is due. He is thoroughly progressive, another American characteristic. In these opinions and methods his wife's influence may be traced. She is his mentor and should Lord Randolph ever become premier her friends say she would virtually rule England. It is almost certain that she will some day be Duchess of Marlborough, for the present duke's son, the Marquis of Blandford, is a sickly lad, and there is little doubt that some day the duke's title and possessions will go to Lord Randolph.

Stage Coach Accident.

KANSAS CITY, July 13.—A dispatch received here to-night states that the stage coach plying between Dodge City, Kas., and Fort Supply, Indian territory, was carried away in a swollen stream. One passenger and the driver were drowned; another passenger escaped. The mules also perished. The mail bags were recovered but the coach itself is not yet found.

A Mine of Mica.

READING, Pa., July 13.—Considerable excitement was created at Sheridan, Lebanon county, this morning by receipt of news from South mountain, three miles distant, that a mine of mica had been discovered on the old Kreamer tract. A thirty-foot shaft had been sunk and a rich deposit of mica, worth from three to five dollars a pound, was struck.

THE TRAIL TROUBLE.

Secretary Lamar Determined that They shall Pass Through.

Drovers Detained at Dodge City Released on Bail.

They Favorably Construe Secretary Lamar's Order.

The Ranchmen Insist on Inspection—Trouble Looked For.

The Texas Cattle Drive.

DODGE CITY, Kan., July 10.—The situation between southwestern ranchmen and Texas drovers is becoming daily more complicated. Through Texas stock is rapidly accumulating at a point south of Fort Supply and the Canadian river. Over 100,000 head of cattle have there been stopped by Deputy Marshal Bell, who has made several arrests of persons in charge of said cattle, while others are holding back awaiting the termination of arrests so made. Complaint has been made by one John Lanchers before U. S. Commissioner Cook against five different persons, two of whom were arrested, John Blocker and Oscar Woody, and brought to this city for trial. The parties are charged with violating Section 6 of the criminal industry law, approved May 29th, 1884. The preliminary hearing is set for to-morrow. Eaton of Wichita is here to represent the government, while Hon. L. G. Waters represents the defendants. Since the arrest of these persons, who represent eighteen thousand head of cattle, it has attracted the attention of thirty or more prominent ranchmen and drovers from all over the country who are anxiously watching the proceedings in this case. All are anxious to have the matter fully determined legally and learn what their respective rights may be in the premises. Should the matter be determined against the ranchmen it will turn loose 150,000 head of cattle that will take up their line of march over the trail as laid out by the Dallas convention and move along the south line of "No Man's Land" to the southeast corner of the state of Colorado, where admission to and through said state has been arranged for all cattle that have proper certificates of inspection from Colorado officials. Dodge City is full of cattlemen arrayed on both sides of the question, and it is exciting the deepest interest here next to the Indian scare. The cattlemen declare the drive from Texas this year is unusually healthy and the coming herds are in the very best of condition. Telegrams have been received here from the secretary of the interior that the drive from Texas has the right to proceed unmolested through the Indian country, and the prevailing opinion here now is that the U. S. attorney and marshal will receive specific instructions from Washington authorizing the safe and continued journey of the drive from Texas to its destination, subject to local quarantine regulations of any territory or state they may desire to enter.

The Ranchmen's Case.

KANSAS CITY, July 11.—The following, which will be published here to-morrow, is the telegram to which Secretary Lamar replied to-day, as mentioned in the Washington press dispatches:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9th.

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, secretary Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

The letter of Representative Sayers of Texas, July 3d, also telegrams of Sayers and Governor Ireland, July 3d, concerning Texas cattle trail obstructions, contain many wrong and misleading statements. The sketch showing the trails is decidedly wrong. The official Cherokee map mailed you proves this. The herds in question are not above suspicion. These cattle do impart Texas fever. The opposition to passage of the cattle is made solely from fear of fever. All charges to the contrary are false and can be clearly and satisfactorily proven so. The same cattle have been repeatedly stopped and turned from passage across Texas by injunctions within the state of Texas by Texas citizens. Large numbers of cattle not infectious have passed without opposition. The trail agreement at the Dallas convention was made solely on the part of Texas men who were not affected. Others, and those on the border, were decidedly opposed to it. All efforts to establish a trail for this class of cattle, from the south to the north line of the state of Texas, were bitterly opposed and defeated by Texas men. The trails used heretofore are cut off at the Kansas line by quarantine law. The land within these trails in the Cherokee nation, comprising nearly one million acres, is paid for by the lessees. By sufferance Texas herds, both infected and uninfected, were allowed to use these trails heretofore, and ranchmen make no objection now to passage of cattle on these trails, but when attempts are made to push out sidewise from these trails through pastures, opening new trails three to five miles wide through lands for which rental is paid, where no trail ever existed, spreading disease, decided opposition is met. The charge that the opposers of the passage of these cattle are doing so to depreciate prices in order to buy cheaply is a misrepresentation. Not one of them wishes to purchase such cattle. Reference is made to numerous unanimous opposing resolutions by their associations. The driving of these cattle from one state or territory to another is a palpable violation of the animal industry law. The occupants of the country feel that the attempt by Texas to force infectious cattle upon them involving losses of hundreds of thousands of dollars to themselves and parties throughout the entire country, without remuneration, is unjust and an outrage, and demand that before the government sanctions it or becomes a party to it a full investigation be made. In support of the facts as herein stated the occupants ask only for a fair hearing. The reasonableness of their demand is shown by the quarantine laws of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and territories north, and also the fact that the same cattle can not get passage-way through the state of Texas, except by railroad.

Signed W. H. TOWERS,
T. A. LEE,
Committee for Live Stock Associations.

Their Only Object.

KANSAS CITY, July 11.—The following was telegraphed to the secretary of the interior to-night:

KANSAS CITY, July 11.

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, secretary Department of the Interior, Washington.

Your telegram of the 10th inst. received. Our message seems to have been misconstrued and it is manifest that we have unfortunately failed to make the actual situation understood at Washington. We now wish to state most respectfully, but also most distinctly and positively, that there are and have been no obstructions to the passage of herds over any trails which have ever been used. No objection is made by ranchmen to the passage of cattle over the old trails. Your inspector will not find the trails obstructed. He will find them open. We desire to make ourselves clearly understood, stating to you that the owners of these infected herds are now attempting to drive and scatter them through pastures and over ranges where no trails have ever been made. We invite your special attention to this fact, which we think cannot have been understood by you. Past experience teaches emphatically that this means the wholesale destruction of the cattle ranging thereon, and which have been placed there under leases made with at least the tacit approval of the government and in the belief that established trails for the passage of cattle would continue to be used and without apprehension that herds would attempt to leave such trails and be driven through their pastures. The truth of the statements of this and our first message can be established to your entire satisfaction, and we respectfully ask of you a careful consideration of them before any summary measures intimated in your message be adopted. The herds being driven up are infected and their owners know it, and their assertions to the contrary are simply pretences. The experience of years must be ignored to credit such statements.

(Signed) W. A. TOWERS,
THOMAS A. LEE,
Committee for Stock Growers' associations of southern Colorado, Kansas, northern Texas, Missouri and Indian territory, representing two and one-half to three million head of improved American cattle.

Rights to the Trail.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The secretary of the interior has sent the following telegram to W. A. Towers and Thos. A. Lee, committee for the stock association at Kansas City, Missouri: "I have carefully considered your telegram of the tenth instant. The animal industry law prohibits driving from one state or territory to another of any live stock by any person knowing them to be affected with any contagious disease, infectious or communicable. Owners whose herds are forcibly stopped in Indian territory declare their cattle are not so affected. The people of Texas, Colorado, Missouri and other states have equal if not greater rights to drive their stock not infected with prohibited disease through and over the trails of Indian territory and the neutral strip as you have to occupy those lands with or without your leases from Indian tribes. An inspector has been sent to open and keep open the trails for the passage of the cattle. If the people who are occupying those lands with their herds continue their forcible obstructions of trails, measures will be taken to remove them and their herds at once."

The following instructions were also telegraphed to Inspector Armstrong at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency in Indian territory: "Owners of cattle driving herds northward through Indian territory and the public land strip north of the Texas Panhandle, complain that their passage on and over established trails in the vicinity of Fort Supply is obstructed by parties holding cattle on those lands. Go at once to the origin of the disturbance and take active measures to open and keep open for all cattle having no infectious disease all established trails that may be found closed or obstructed in any way, except by proper and competent authority of United States courts having jurisdiction. Notify offenders that their stock will be removed from the territory at once if they continue obstruction of established trails.

Signed L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior.

Similar obstruction of trails occurred under Secretary Teller's administration last year and action similar to instructions contained in the above order was taken. The trails are being opened by Inspector Benedict, who aided a number of drovers over the trails.

The Texas Cattle Troubles.

DODGE CITY, Ks., July 13.—The action thus far taken in the arrests made of the Texas drovers, J. R. Blocker and Oscar Woodley, for attempting to drive Texas cattle over the Cherokee and neutral strips of leased lands has this day been continued to August 14th, 1885. The parties were required to give a bond of $1,000 each and they have gone to where their herds are with a view of starting them at once on their journey northward, as they favorably construe to themselves Secretary Lamar's dispatches, fully authorizing them to do so. If they do this further trouble may be looked for, as local ranchmen will insist upon an inspection of their herds before they are moved. The following dispatch was sent to Secretary Lamar last night:

To the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

The owners of two herds of southern Texas cattle have been arrested under order of the U. S. district attorney for Kansas for violation of the animal industry law in bringing cattle from infected districts of southern Texas into the Indian territory and they are there under bonds. Some fifty thousand head of cattle are behind these herds on the trail. The Texas drovers have misconstrued your telegram of the 11th instant in reply to Messrs. Towers and Lee of Kansas City, and in order that their herds may reach the neutral strip they have instructed their men to leave the established trails through Indian territory and move their cattle across leased and fenced pastures where no trail has ever existed and which are now fully stocked with highly improved native cattle. In order to accomplish this they must cut the fences of these pastures and trespass upon the leased lands. Trouble is imminent. We urge upon you to order all cattle stopped until Inspector Armstrong shall have fully investigated and reported.

Signed
ARTHUR GORHAM,
A. H. McCOY,
HARDESTY BROS.,
JOHN CLAY, JR.,
EARL W. SPENCER,
F. B. YORK,
L. KALLAR,
TOWERS & BUDGEL,
THOMAS & LEE,

Lessees of the Cherokee leased lands and the Panhandle of Texas and occupants of the neutral strip.

The Trail Opened.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Inspector Armstrong has succeeded in carrying out his instructions to open up the cattle trails through Indian territory. He telegraphed Secretary Lamar this morning that all differences between the drovers and ranchmen had been settled and cattle from Texas are now moving without obstruction.

A Naval Overhauling.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The secretary of the navy purposes effecting an entire reorganization of the nine government navy yards, not later than next fall. An investigation looking to this end has been in progress for some weeks. Committees at the various yards have been examining the books and papers covering a period of ten years. These committees have been and are being assisted by a special commission sent from the navy department. The reports are to be sent to Washington and compared with the books here. The object of the investigation is to learn whether or not the books will agree with the accounts in the department at Washington. It is intimated that already the discovery has been made that the books at the department show that certain materials which ought to be on hand in one of the yards cannot be found. At the Mare Island navy yard in California the investigation will be most thorough, because of the reports of needless expenditures at that place. The secretary has been furnished with the names of a number of persons who say that they can give evidence of fraud in that yard in the repair of United States vessels. "And will the secretary order an investigation of the repairs on vessels in all the yards?" was asked of a naval officer to-day, who is acquainted with Secretary Whitney's intentions. "It is useless to order an investigation," he replied. "The money has been spent in some cases recklessly, I expect fraudulently, but it cannot be recovered. At one yard, Mare Island, large amounts in past years have been expended in repairs. This yard is a great distance from Washington and the officers have seemed to feel that they could act with impunity. I have heard it said that rotten wood has been placed in vessels being repaired that they might soon be returned for additional repair. A little more than three years ago the Pensacola was condemned at the Mare Island yard. She was taken to the Atlantic and sent on a three years' cruise, and only recently received the repairs that officials in California said were necessary when she was there. The charges are higher at Mare Island than in the private yards on the Pacific coast. A coast survey official had a vessel taken there for repairs. She needed but little work, yet the Mare Island officials wanted $5,000. The work was performed by a private company for $1,500. In the proposed reorganization the secretary will manage to dispense with the services of so many bosses. The yards are full of masters this and that and they all get $5 a day whether they work or not. Four hours is a day's work. In one instance a sailmaker went from Boston to one of the yards and began working eight hours a day. He was told to labor less time; that he could not be allowed to accomplish so much work."

Arizona's Apaches.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—G. Gordon Adams and several other residents of Arizona have had interviews with the secretary of the interior in reference to the proposed transfer of the Apaches on the San Carlos reservation to the Indian territory. The secretary examined the legal status of the Indians and found that the act of February 17th, 1879, forbade the transfer of the Apaches or any other Indians in Arizona or New Mexico to the Indian territory until congress should have legislated further upon the subject. The Arizona delegation were somewhat confounded when their attention was called to this act, the existence of which was unknown to them. It was suggested to them that the Apaches, without violating the statute, could be transferred to "No Man's Land," west of the Indian territory, or to Green county, Texas, a tract claimed by both Texas and Indian territory, in the event that it should be found to belong to Texas. The suggestion was accepted by the gentlemen and they will make a strong effort to secure the president's consent to the plan.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Money on call easy at 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper 4 to 5; foreign exchange dull, but steady at 4.84½ for sixty days and 4.85½ for demand; government bonds quiet and quotations rather weak for threes and fours; state bonds have been quiet and quotations steady; railroad bonds have been more active and stronger in sympathy with the stock market, especially Erie second consols, which are 1 per cent above the opening. West Shore firsts have recovered the morning loss. The stock market has been strong all day. The belief is very general on the street that the railroad troubles are so nearly settled that a complete adjustment of difference is practically assured. Stories have been afloat to the effect that the papers are already signed, but this is not generally believed. It is currently believed, however, that President Depew, of the New York Central, is decidedly in favor of adjusting past differences and that he is taking an active part in the present negotiations. It was reported to-day that he had gone to confer with Mr. Vanderbilt. Some of the more prominent bull operators say they are taking little active interest in the market at present, as they do not wish to see prices advance too fast and the disposition of the public at present is sufficient to carry quotations upward as fast as a healthy condition of the market will guarantee. They talk confidently, however, of much higher prices, subject always to a moderate reaction. Although there were only four hours during which the stock exchange was open to-day the total sales were [illegible] shares, an increase over Saturday of 93,800 shares. The most active stocks to-day were St. Paul, Lackawanna, Western Union, New York City, Lake Shore and Northwestern in the order named, the total transactions in which amounted to 250,800 shares, leaving 110,300 shares to be divided among the rest of the list. Nearly 40 per cent of the day's business was in St. Paul & Lackawanna. The prices at the opening this morning were, with exceptions, at or above the closing prices of last week, but during the first hour there was a loss of ⅛ to ⅜ per cent in the general list, which was recovered, however, shortly after noon. The exceptional declines in that time were Central of New Jersey ⅝ and Western Union ½ per cent. The market made a slow but steady movement upward from noon to 2.30 and in the last half hour there was a more rapid advance with increased activity in prices. In most cases, at the close, they were a shade below the highest figures of the day but the market closed strong with considerable excitement.

3s	03⅜	4s	22½
Adams Express	138	American Express	94
C. B. & Q.	26¼	Erie	1[illegible]
D. & R. G.	4⅜	Preferred	35
Central Pacific	31⅜	N. Y. C.	91⅜
Missouri Pacific	96⅜	Union Pacific	55⅜
Northwestern	75	Wells Fargo	08
Preferred	29¼	Ontario	24
Texas Pacific	12¼	Iron Silver	20
U. S. Express	51½	Quicksilver	3
W. U. Telegraph	64⅝	Preferred	26
Northern Pacific	18⅝	Homestake	4
Preferred	42⅝	Sutro	15
C. C. & I. Co.	10¼	Deadwood	5

A Lake Disaster.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 13.—The first evidence of disaster from the storm of yesterday at Lake Minnetonka was found in pieces of trimming from the yacht Minnie Cook, which floated in on the waves at the end of Wayzata bay. Large search boats went in search of the Minnie Cook. The craft but no further traces of her could be found. It was at last determined that she was sunk and that her passengers, ex-Mayor Rand and party, who embarked in such happy spirits, had perished.

Later a boatman named James Carroll, who had miraculously succeeded in weathering the tornado in a yawl, appeared on Wayzata bay beach dragging his miniature craft after him. When he had recovered sufficiently from his fright and exhaustion to speak coherently he told of having passed the Minnie Cook just before the squall struck the bay. Although the party had observed the danger and was quite certain Engineer McDonald had turned the yacht from her course into the bay. The next moment his boat was raised out of the water by some superhuman agency and then he was enveloped in spray. Soon afterward he heard a shriek like that of a woman in acute distress, and looking off through the almost blinding mist to the spot where the yacht was a moment before floating nothing was to be seen but whitecaps and waves rolling mountain high. He is sure the shriek he heard was that of Mrs. Rand, and that the Minnie Cook at that instant capsized. Fortunately he fell into the bottom of his yawl and there clung until the squall had passed.

Following is the list of passengers on the yacht: Ex-Mayor Rand, aged 56; Mrs. Rand, aged 5[illegible]; Mary Rand, aged 16, daughter of the above; Henry Rand, aged 13, son; Frank Rand, nephew, aged 18; C. R. Coykendall, aged 35; Mrs. Coykendall, aged 27; Kate Coykendall, aged 4, daughter of the above; Engineer George McDonald, Robert Hussey, aged 10 employed on the yacht. The bodies of Mrs. Rand and Engineer McDonald were recovered and brought to Minneapolis by special train. Although the storm was of brief duration it is impossible to tell whether the actual extent of loss of life and property has been fully ascertained.

WAYZATA, Minn., July 13.—Divers are at work trying to recover the bodies lost in last night's storm. The bodies of Mary Rand and Kate Coykendall were recovered in about one hundred feet of water.

Grant's Condition.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 11.—Dr. Douglas is completely worn out by his vigils and this evening telegraphed Dr. Shrady to come and relieve him. There is no change to note in General Grant's condition.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 12.—The morning was bright and sunny, and the temperature marked 48°. General Grant's family, Governor [illegible], J. W. Drexel, Senator Arkell and three hundred other people sat in the broad piazza of the hotel to hear the Rev. Dr. Newman preach, while just down the slope was the cottage. General Grant sat where he could hear the singing of the familiar hymns with a cornet accompaniment. This was the scene on top of McGregor this morning and the occurrence that rounded the day. The Sabbath service had been arranged to take place on the hotel veranda as far as possible from General Grant's cottage, so that no cause for excitement might reach him.

From 10 o'clock last night to 4 o'clock this morning the sick man slept almost continuously, and after that he received rest until 8 o'clock, when he was dressed. During the twelve hours ending at 10 o'clock this morning no cocaine has been used. The secretions had been removed easily by gargling and the services of Doctor Douglas had not been required in this time.

About 6 o'clock the general came upon the piazza and when his family returned to the cottage from dinner at the hotel, they found him out of doors. It was at this time that a surprise occurred. Turning towards Mrs. Sartoris, General Grant said in almost clear tones, "Well, Nellie, did you have a good sermon to-day?"

The unusually clear utterance of the voice that so long has been, at its best, very husky, was a most pleasing surprise, and when, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the general arose to go to his room for the night, he said "Good night" in a voice which, Dr. Newman said, was as clear and strong as that in which the latter described the occurrence. When Dr. Douglas prepared his patient for the night he found no indications that foretold other than the usual quiet night.

A Land Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Land Commissioner Sparks has rendered a decision affirming the right of entry, under the public land laws and decisions of the supreme court of the United States, of lands heretofore withdrawn by the voluntary action of the general land office for railroad purposes where no requirements of law existed for making such withdrawals. The effect of this decision, if sustained by the secretary of the interior, will be to restore to entry under the homestead and other laws many million acres of public land which have been kept out of the market for many years because claimed by railroad corporations. In the course of this decision, which is quite lengthy, the commissioner cites from leading decisions of the supreme court, and concludes as follows: "Following these decisions, by authority of which I am governed, I must hold that a withdrawal of land by the commissioner of the general land office, when withdrawals from settlement entry or other appropriations are not required by law, is effective only as information in defining the limits within which indemnity selections may be made in a proper time and manner but is not operative as a prohibition of settlements and entries within such limits under the public land laws prior to a time when a lawful selection by the railroad company has actually been made." This decision was brought out by an inquiry from the receiver of the land office at Walla Walla, Washington territory, as to whether or not the Northern Pacific Railroad company is entitled to the land regularly settled upon by one Miller, but which was by a change in the line of the above mentioned road brought within its indemnity limits.

An Irish Riot.

WATERFORD, Ireland, July 13.—The anniversary of the battle of the Boyne yesterday caused a large increase in the usual Sunday number of drunken men to be seen on the streets last night. Among them were many soldiers belonging to Welch regiments, doing garrison duty here. A number of citizens got into a drunken row with the soldiers, during which the latter bayoneted to death one of the former. The commotion attracted crowds of men to the scene. When the civilians realized that one of their number had been killed they became furious and fell upon the soldiers with such force that the latter were compelled to beat a hasty retreat to their barracks. The mob followed them up, but being threatened with powder and ball they attempted to force an entrance to the barracks, they contented themselves with smashing the windows of the barracks with rocks. The rage of the populace was so great this morning that it was deemed best to transfer the Welch regiment to some other place. This was done immediately, and as the soldiers marched from the barracks to the railway station they were surrounded by policemen. The mob followed them hooting and stoning the soldiers. Several Parnellite members of parliament have telegraphed that they will bring the matter before the government and demand immediate inquiry into the outrage. It is generally believed the soldiers began the row.

An Extraordinary Fight.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 13.—Particulars have just reached here of a fierce battle in which 75 men were engaged, and which took place on the afternoon and evening of the Fourth of July, some miles above the forks of the Kennebec river. A cavalcade of teams belonging to a large party of Frenchmen was moving northward along the river road. The wagons were loaded with produce, liquor, tobacco, etc., and the men, fifty or sixty in number, were on an expedition which had both trade and temporary employment in harvesting the hay crop as its objects. About two o'clock in the afternoon the train was suddenly attacked by a gang of 13 river drivers, who were celebrating the Fourth. The assailants made a sudden rush with clubs, drove off the Frenchmen, upset the wagons and seized such contents as they considered of value. The French were not well armed, but soon rallied and made a savage charge. The fight continued with varying advantage and occasional lulls until 10 o'clock at night. The overturned wagons were used as barricades and the fort was several times captured and recaptured. The river men fought most desperately but the Frenchmen were not so courageous. Before the last attack was made ten lumbermen were stretched on the field with wounds, either fatal or completely disabled. The remaining three fought as desperately as at the outset and the struggle did not end until only one remained on his feet. He and his wounded comrades were made prisoners and are now in custody at the forks.

Force Against Strikers.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 13.—The city is full of canards this morning. Eighty-three Pinkerton detectives arrived on an early train armed with Winchester rifles and two revolvers, and are now being sworn in. One-half of them will go to Saginaw City, where one or two mills propose to start up. The mayor has issued a proclamation in which he states that he has called upon the state and county authorities for aid, and he believes ample arrangements have been perfected to insure the protection of property. A similar proclamation has been issued by the mayor at Saginaw. It is reported three companies of state troops with a Gatling gun have been ordered and will be here to-day. The strikers threaten to seize the water works and shut off the supply. A force of men armed with rifles has been sent up to protect the works. The strikers are greatly incensed at the steps taken by the authorities and by the presence of armed detectives.

LATER.—The water works are now guarded by a detachment of Company E, Michigan state troops, of this city. A large number of special policemen were sworn in, and all gatherings on the streets have been prohibited. It is believed there is ample force in the two cities to preserve order.

Fatal Poisoning.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—A strange and fatal case of poisoning was brought to the notice of the police last night. Last Friday night, about 9 o'clock, Ezekiel H. Beatty was asked by his wife to give her a glass of tonic which she was taking for her nerves. He went to the closet where it was kept and filled a wine glass from what he thought was the tonic bottle and gave it to his wife, who at once swallowed it and almost instantly said, "Oh, that's not my medicine; it tastes like poison." "Why of course it's your medicine," said her husband, and to show her that he was right he half filled a glass and drank the contents. In a few minutes his wife was so ill that he hurried to call Dr. W. D. Robinson, and as the two started back Mr. Beatty, who is about 60 years of age, began to vomit, and it was with difficulty that he was taken home. The doctor found that both had swallowed some "battery fluid," made up of sulphuric acid, sulphate of copper and chlorate of potash, which had been used in charging a small electric battery kept in the house. Mrs. Beatty survived until Saturday night when she died. Her husband is still in a dangerous condition.

Lawless Strikers.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 10.—All mills south of the north city limits of East Saginaw and Saginaw City were visited by strikers this afternoon and forced to shut down. At Barnard's mill the foreman was knocked down and roughly handled, but the authorities did not interfere and no arrests were made. No other accounts of violence were reported. Mill employes here do not sympathize with the movement and would have continued work almost without exception were they allowed to do so. In some instances they refused to quit work and were picked up and forcibly carried out of the mills. Three or four mills not reached will be visited in the morning.

Would be Pleased.

LONDON, July 13.—The board of public works to-day passed a formal resolution declaring that while its statutory powers do not permit it officially to extend an invitation to the San Francisco fire brigade to visit London with their appliances, yet the board would be pleased to see the San Francisco firemen and would afford them every facility for examining the operations of the London fire department.

Another Striker Sentenced.

KANSAS CITY, July 13.—In the United States court to-day another of the cases against the Wabash strikers from Moberly, charged with interfering with the movement of trains, was concluded. James McKenzie was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment.

Resumed Work.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The last point at issue in the long strike of weavers in the Falls Schuylkill mills has been finally adjusted and this morning all hands resumed work.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Six men while running the Calf rapids near Ottawa were upset. Four were drowned.

The rifle match at Wimbledon was opened yesterday in splendid weather and with a full camp.

Base Ball—Philadelphia 7, Boston 1; Detroit 9, St. Louis 5; New York 2, Providence 5.

At Red Fork, Ohio, Sunday evening, in a family quarrel, David Cogan killed his wife with an ax.

Benj. Scofield's yarn mill at West Manayunk, Pa., burned. Loss $200,000. Several houses burned.

A cowboy named Fields, employed by F. McMillan, committed suicide in Huerfano county Sunday.

The Nation, of Paris, states that the recall of General DeCourcey, commander of French forces in Annam, is probable.

A number of people at Momence, Ill., are sick from eating dried beef made from diseased cattle. Several are in a dying condition.

Professor Charles Kendall Adams of Michigan City was yesterday elected president of Cornell university to succeed President White.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Webb, connected with the Alert on the Asiatic station, has been tried by court martial on the charge of drunkenness and found guilty.

Delegates from Hebrew relief associations of nearly all the principal cities of the country assembled at St. Louis yesterday to form a union of Hebrew charities of the United States.

Two thousand laborers in the brick yards of Chicago refused to work because of a proposed reduction of fifty cents per day in wages. The contest is partly with labor-saving machines.

The Charles A. Fowle St. Bernard collar store of St. Louis made an assignment yesterday to John B. Boyle. The assets are listed at $35,000; liabilities not stated. Depression in business is given as the cause.

In accordance with a recent act of the legislature of Illinois Governor Oglesby yesterday issued a proclamation recalling all existing orders against the importation of cattle into Illinois from certain localities in other states scheduled as pleuro-pneumonia.

The president has absolutely revoked the order made by President Arthur in January last for the transfer of the land office at Deadwood to Rapid City. Within a month after the issue of the original order it was suspended by President Arthur and by the last order the revocation is completed.

OUT WEST.

Colorado expects to raise corn enough this season to feed fat 30,000 steers—say 1,250,000 bushels of corn.

The bricklayers of Denver are out on a strike against a reduction of wages from $5 to $4.50 per day.

The Georgetown Miner has brought forward Hon. L. M. Goddard as a candidate for supreme judge this fall.

Rev. Dr. Hays, of Denver, claims that there are 6,500 prohibitionists in the state and city. It is proposed that they shall take a hand in future elections.

We understand that the preliminary steps towards organizing a permanent race and fair association are being taken at Montrose with good prospects of success.

According to the reports on the wheat crop in the state, Colorado will take the lead in wheat production this year over any other state or territory in the union.

Members of the Leadville police and fire departments threaten to quit work unless they are paid in cash and not warrants. The liabilities of the city are now $258,000.

Colorado, it is claimed has received a larger number of first-class appointments from the president in proportion to the total population, than any other state in the union.

A gentleman from Logan, Utah, states that six flags were hoisted at half-mast in that town on the Fourth, and it is believed the order was sent throughout the territory.

The old Clarendon hotel in Leadville has been closed and the career of this famous hostelry is ended. The Leadville Democrat devotes some space to a very interesting sketch of its history and of events connected with it.

Dairy Commissioner Feldwisch is now performing the duties of his office and while at this time of the year imitation butter is scarce he is preparing for an active crusade just as soon as it makes its appearance in the early fall. He should receive the earnest support of every dairyman, farmer and housewife in Colorado.

The other day a number of the lads of Black Hawk were engaged in picking out from the cracks and seams in the flume which leads to the Black Hawk mill, from which the water had been shut off, the amalgam and quicksilver which had escaped from the stamp mills above and lodged in these places. Those who went to work first were well rewarded for their labors, some securing as high as a half-dozen ounces, which will probably retort one-half gold, for which they will receive from $12 to $15 an ounce.

The Queen of the Stars.

From the Providence Journal July 2.

Venus is evening star, coming to the front once more and winning her legitimate place at the head of the planetary roll. She is far enough advanced on her eastward course to be visible to observers who carefully study her position in the heavens before making the attempt to detect her presence. She moves at a rapid pace during the month, being at its commencement southeast of Castor and Pollux in Gemini and at its close a little to the southeast of Regulus in Leo. No lover of the stars can look unmoved on this charming planet, when, after an absence of eleven months, she is first seen in the twilight, as, tremulous with brightness, she seems to float on the golden waves that succeed the sunset. She has won tributes of admiration ever since men began to study the stars. The shepherds of ancient times paid such homage to her surpassing beauty that she was called the Star of the Shepherds, and was equally well known as Hesperus and Vesper. The whole world agreed in naming her for the goddess of love and beauty, and she also bears the proud titles of queen of the stars and fairest of the stars. Even grim Galileo, when he suspected her phases, but was not sure of the fact, concealed his discovery in an ingenious Latin transposition. This being truly interpreted, means, "The mother of the loves (Venus) imitates the phases of Cynthia, (the moon)." No better time can be chosen for following the movements of our twin sister planet than that when, emerging from the sun's eclipsing rays, she first appears in the western sky. Such is her present position. Once discovered, she is sure of being found on each successive night oscillating eastward, growing more radiant and remaining longer above the horizon, until, as the weeks roll on, she becomes the fairest object in the star-lit sky for hours after the sun has sunk behind the western hills, reflecting his glorious radiance and shining far more brightly than the myriad stars whose inherent light pierces the star depths from distances of which infinity is the measuring unit.

Important Biblical Discovery.

Vienna correspondence London Times.

An important discovery has been made among the manuscripts which Archduke Renier brought back two years ago from El Fayoum, in Egypt, and which are known collectively to orientalists as "Corpus Papyrorum Raineri Archiducis." A fragment of the New Testament has been found, comprising a chapter which differs from St. Matthew, chapter xxv, verses 30 to 34, and from St. Mark, chapter xiv, verses 26 to 30, more than these Evangelists differ from each other. The fragment seems to have been written in the third century A. D., though, according to the style, it might belong to the first century. In the description of the Last Supper the passage in which our Lord predicts His betrayal is quite different from that in the two Gospels, and the words "But after I am risen again I will go before you into Galilee" are wanting. Peter's oath varies, also, in wording and length. The whole style of the fragment is vigorous, terse and clear. According to Dr. Bickell, of Innsbruck, the fragment must be the copy of a manuscript older than those from which the accepted versions of St. Matthew and St. Mark have been taken. The papyrus is at present in the hands of the orientalist, Professor Karabacek, of Vienna, and a fac simile of it will be published.

From Tuesday's Daily.

MANITOU MENTION.

The Usual Budget of News from Manitou Springs.

Hon. G. Q. Richmond spent Sunday with his wife at the Mansion.

Senator J. C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, and family, have apartments at the Mansion.

Saturday night's hop will be given at the Manitou house instead of Saratoga hall.

Mr. E. L. Scholtz, one of the many Denver druggists recreated at the Barker on Sunday.

Hutchinson, Williams & Co. furnished nineteen Pike's Peak pilgrims with horses yesterday.

Mr. A. H. Barnwell, after spending a short time at Manitou, returned to his ranch yesterday.

Mr. Locke Richardson's recital in Saratoga hall to-night will, we predict, be largely attended.

Mr. J. H. Morley, of St. Louis, a guest at the Cliff house, was a pilgrim to Pike's Peak yesterday.

Mr. W. R. Carles, of China, is at the Barker. He is a United States official among the almond eyes.

An orchestra, with Mr. M. O. Barnes as leader, will furnish the music at the Barker, Cliff and Iron Springs hotels.

Mr. Bloom, of Iowa City, a warm personal friend of Col. J. E. Bacon's, of Colorado Springs, is a guest at the Cliff.

Rev. A. W. Raymond, of Plainfield, New Jersey, is spending his vacation in Colorado. He makes the Barker his home.

Mr. W. G. Brown, of the Colorado Coal and Iron company, and Mr. John Harvey, a leading coal dealer of Leadville, registered at the Manitou house on Sunday.

Mr. R. E. Graves, an Iowa banker, and quite extensively interested in mines at Aspen, with Messrs. Harvey Young and J. B. Wheeler, is registered at the Cliff.

Mr. C. B. McVay, a prominent banker of Pueblo, is at the Iron Springs hotel with his family. He has with him a St. Bernard dog worth $500 that is the pet of the house.

Friday night is the time determined upon for the hop at the Barker. It will be looked forward to by the guests of the other hotels as well as by many Colorado Springs people.

Among the Sunday visitors to Pike's Peak were L. K. Watkins of Denver, C. P. Basye of Leadville, Miss Mattie Basye of Brunswick, Mo., Miss Jennie Thompson of St. Louis and Mr. R. B. Jenkins of Manitou.

Mr. Isaac Guckenheimer, of Pittsburg, is a guest at the Cliff. He is the father of "Guckenheimer Rye," one of the most popular brands of whisky manufactured, and a beverage that is always in demand, especially in the west.

Mr. George Nicholson, editor of the New Orleans Picayune, is quartered at the Iron Springs hotel accompanied by his family. He is among the many other southern people that are making their home at this popular hotel for the summer.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Iron Springs House—Henry Meyer, Baltimore; Robert Capelle, Chicago; J Copley and family, Junction City, Kas; Miss C Copley, Colorado Springs; R L Carumpa, Denver; Aug R Meyer, Kansas City; F G Lyster, Denver; C Muller, Hamburgh, Germany; Geo Nicholson, wife, two children and nurse, New Orleans Picayune, La; Mrs Reed, New Orleans; Miss Mamie Poitevent, New Orleans; G S Barnes, M O Barnes, Colorado Springs; A Van Vechten, jr, Miss A Hart, Colorado Springs; M E Loose, Ohio; G L Lumason, R Y Stephens, A T Flickinger, Fred C Flickinger, Council Bluffs; F Beckwith, Colorado Springs; J M Ryle, Alton, Ills; [illegible] Barnes, Philadelphia; Miss A R Faulkner, Miss E F Faulkner, Miss A L Faulkner, Boston; E D Coombs, Miss Edith Coombs, Colorado Springs.

Manitou House—J S Barnes, Wm Winkle, Denver; Robert Law, J V Taylor, M E Lawkins, O F Gebbey, Chicago; O A Gager, C E Meyring, Brooklyn, N Y; E Van Z Furman, W Newborough, Denver; W H Fried and family, Mrs J C Dunn and family, Kansas City; Mrs Mary Williams, Mrs E F Hobart, Miss Mary Case, Granville, Ohio; R Sterling, Denver; C Otis, W A Otis, C A Otis, jr, Nellie Otis, Miss Mary Fenton, Cleveland; Geo C Stull, Leadville, W G Brown, Denver, John Harvey, Leadville; W D Miller and wife, Denver, D B Berry, Kansas City; W S Jackson, Colorado Springs; W C Brinker, Denver; R I Safely, Cedar Rapids, Ia; L D Eberz, Chicago.

The Mansion—Charles L Pierce, Denver, A T Lawrence, C F Webb and wife, Bloomington, Ill; Miss F Nevins, Mrs F Egan, Omaha; J C Turner and wife, C Butterfield, Denver; A L Orr, Buffalo; E D Swine, Otes Turner and lady, Denver; J C Darragh, Grand Rapids; J D Smalls, W T Jenson, Denver; J C Spooner, C P Spooner, W M Spooner, W M Phipps and family, Mrs S M Bergen, Hudson, Wis; Mrs A B Graham and daughter, Chicago; Chas Stockbridge and wife, Colorado.

Barker's—F L Luther, Chicago; Miss Nair, Peterboro, Canada; Miss Nellie Munson, Hartford, Ct; E L Schultz, Iowa; A W Raymond, Plainfield, N J; A E Warren, Denver; C T Comstock, Boston; E F Emery and wife, Philadelphia; W R Carles, China; Mrs M E Whitaker, Wheeling, W Va; R L Barnwell, Ranch; Mrs E Ingram, Mrs Downs, Denver; E W Lunner, Brooklyn, N Y; R H Thomas, E R Thomas, Miss R H Thomas, Miss B L Thomas, Philadelphia.

Cliff House—H B Root, Alton, Ill; R E Graves, K E Morrison, Dubuque, Ia; M L Wilbur, Colorado; J M Wallace and wife, New York; J L Buck, Chicago; C T Todd, Aspen, Colo; M O Barnes, Colorado Springs; A Wallcame, Mobile, Ala.

Mr. W. L. McIntyre, as will be noticed in another column, offers his driving horse and road buggy for sale.

Mr. J. H. Gardner and family and Mr. Stevens and family went to Estes Park yesterday where they will remain until September.

W. S. Jackson, Channing Sweet, W. A. Smith and E. T. Brooks went north on the Denver accommodation yesterday morning.

Dr. C. E. Edwards and Frank S. Thayer returned from a trip to Salt Lake City yesterday. They consider Colorado much cooler than Utah.

Mr. Barney Gilpin brought a bunch of 1000 cattle down from South Park yesterday and will graze them on his range in the northeastern part of the county.

Mr. P. B. Gaylord, formerly on the staff of the Denver Tribune, was in the city yesterday. He is now representing S. C. Moody & Co., paper dealers of Kansas City.

Henry Meyer of Kansas City, and Robert Capelle, traveling passenger agent of the North German Lloyd steamship line, were callers at the GAZETTE office yesterday.

An excursion will be given under the auspices of the First M. E. Sunday school, Thursday, July 23, to Palmer lake. Everybody is invited to join. Round trip, adults, $1; children 50 cents.

The county commissioners adjourned yesterday to meet again on the 20th inst., at which time they will entertain complaints from tax payers who may think that their schedules are not exactly reasonable.

Mr. C. L. Gillingham, the South Tejon street photographer, is making a specialty of taking groups on Pike's Peak. He has an operator stationed there who sends down negatives daily and they are finished here.

Mr. J. D. Marston and wife have returned to Colorado Springs from their trip through California and the Yosemite valley. They were extremely well pleased with the beautiful scenery but while absent they saw no place that would suit them better as a home than Colorado Springs.

On Sunday afternoon the Baptist Sunday school decided to have its annual picnic at Palmer Lake on Tuesday next and a train has been secured on the Denver & Rio Grande for that date. The rates will be the same as last year, and it is expected all the people will at once begin to make preparations for a day of real enjoyment.

Mr. Fred Edwards, formerly of the GAZETTE job department, arrived in Colorado Springs on Saturday. He has just made a trip across the prairies from North Platte, Nebraska, during which time he killed seven buffalo and an abundance of other game. He went from Denver to North Platte by boat and returned with private conveyance.

The organization of a bicycle club was effected on Sunday morning by the election of Roy Morton, president, Charles Ferrin, captain and bugler; and J. C. Bennett, secretary and treasurer. A committee composed of Charles Ferrin, C. E. Tschudi and J. C. Parsons was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and present for consideration at a meeting to be held to-morrow night at 8 o'clock.

A very clever operatic performance was given at the opera house last night by an amateur company composed entirely of Denver ladies. "A Dress Rehearsal" was the title of the opera presented and included in the cast were Mrs. M. Murray, Miss Carrie Brinker, Mrs. Pauline Parker, Mrs. Dora Corbett, Amelia Leichsenring, Mrs. Arthur [illegible], Miss Ella Chatfield, Miss Lizzie Brinker, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Perry Gardner, Miss Florence Shallenberg, Miss Edith Tyler, Miss Matilda Taussig, Mrs. McGill and Mrs. J. F. Lang. The singing throughout was of a high order and some of the solos and duets were excellent. The company deserved much better patronage than they received.

From Wednesday's Daily.

MANITOU MENTION.

Personal Notes and Other News of Interest.

Mrs. W. W. Beebee paid Manitou a visit yesterday afternoon.

Mr. J. A. Lang, of Wilson, Kansas, is registered at the Barker.

The residents on Lake avenue are extremely well pleased with the new water extension.

Judge M. H. Rogers, of Denver, is rusticating for a few days at the Iron Springs hotel.

Mr. J. M. Ryrie, secretary of the Iron Springs company, arrived in Manitou on Monday.

Mr. J. A. P. Hampson of the United States army is at the Mansion, accompanied by his family.

It seems as though the extremely warm weather ought to bring more of a rush to Manitou.

There will be a hop at the Iron Springs hotel to-morrow night. Barnes' orchestra will furnish the music.

Mrs. Milner of Pueblo is visiting her mother, Mrs. Montgomery, and enjoying the sights of the Saratoga of the West.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jerome and Miss Bachelor, of Denver, and Mr. Ralph Freeland of Wyandotte, Kansas, are guests of M. A. Leddy.

Miss Sadie Zillinger is contributing some bright and gossipy society letters from Manitou to the Denver Tribune-Republican. She makes her home at the Cliff house.

Mr. A. E. Nichols of the Cliff house informs us that he is now accommodating on an average about ninety guests, and during the next week or ten days he is looking for several large parties from the southern and eastern states.

Saratoga hall was well filled last evening, the occasion being the Locke Richardson recital, which for some days past had been a subject of pleasant anticipation. The ladies had transformed the hall into a beautiful auditorium, in the arrangement of which a great deal of taste had been displayed. The programme consisted of recitations of Dickens' beautiful and pathetic "Christmas Carol," which Mr. Richardson characterized as one of the best of orthodox sermons, followed by Longfellow's poem, "King Robert of Sicily," and the well-known courting scene from Shakespeare's "King Henry V," and concluding with a most unique and amusing political speech. These selections gave ample opportunity for the display of Mr. Richardson's versatile powers, and were heartily enjoyed by the audience. A graceful and well-deserved compliment was paid to the ladies, and in particular to Mrs. Snyder and Mrs. Marshall, to whose energy and good taste so much of the success of the evening was due.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The Mansion—J A P Hampson and wife, U. S. A.; Miss Hattie Spray, Indianola, Ia; N L Suncer and Jennie Park, Kansas City; Geo L Hubbard, Oberlin, Kas; Mrs C L Carter, Miss Lula A Smith, Winfield, Kas; S T Rouse; W C Wynkoop, Denver.

Manitou House—Miss I M Dodge, Chicago; Charles L Mack, St Louis; E R Thayer and wife, Greeley, Colo; A Roberts and wife, Fort Scott; Mrs J F Vaile, Denver.

Cliff House—Thomas C Rover, Columbus, O; Ed Lehman, Denver; J A Connell, James Ronbury, Eustec; Mrs Abbie L Smith, Fremont, Neb; W S Smith and wife, New Orleans; F C Sanborn, Providence, R I; Thos Murphy, Muskegon, Mich; T L La Rue, Denver, Colo.

Barker's—J B Goff and wife, Henry James, Boston; J A Lang, Wilson, Ks; A M Deford, Silver Cliff; Geo Allen, Detroit; Rosa L Leeper, Mrs A Reddick, Dennison, Tex.

Mr. Thomas Wanless and family have returned from their camping out trip at Poncha Springs.

R. A. Moler, C. T. Parsons and Dr. C. J. Reynolds came up from the south on the Salt Lake train yesterday.

The dining room of The Antlers has just been handsomely decorated and presents a very attractive appearance.

There is a lot of baggage at the Denver & Rio Grande depot for Lord Garmoyle. He is said to be on his way to Colorado.

The members of the Dress Rehearsal company left for Pueblo yesterday morning where they were booked to appear last night.

Mrs. Edgar Howbert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. [illegible], died at the home of her parents in Denver at one o'clock yesterday morning. The time for the funeral has not yet been announced.

Frederick Warde, in "Virginius," will be the next attraction at the opera house. His advance agent, Mr. W. K. Babbitt, was in the city yesterday making preparatory arrangements for his coming.

Between thirty and forty people have left Colorado Springs and Manitou within the past few days for Estes park. This seems to be a very popular resort with the Colorado Springs people.

Yesterday was positively the warmest day that we have had this season. A few more like it will make the people believe that we have just as hot weather in Colorado as in some of the other states.

Superintendent Bancroft, of the Denver & Rio Grande Western railway, and family are expected here to-morrow in a special car attached to the Salt Lake train. They go to Manitou, where they will stay some time.

Messrs. William Lennox & Bro. announce in another column that from now until the first of August they will sell anthracite coal for $7.50 per ton. After that date and until September 1st the price will be $8. This will give our citizens opportunity to lay in their supply of coal for the winter.

The Antlers arrivals—J. L. Hawkins, Thomas Shaw, F. L. Shaw, Newark, N. J.; J. P. Lowe, Denver; W. T. Murray, Chicago; I. G. Meeker, Denver, N. L. Sunderland, George L. Hubbard, Kansas City; C. C. [illegible], San Francisco, L. Cushman, Chicago; C. L. Mack, St. Louis; H. C. Mann, Detroit; F. V. Hayden and wife, Philadelphia; J. R. Gregg, John D. Carson, Pittsburg; Mrs. E. G. Soulard, Miss Murphy, Miss Lindsay, Miss Frost, Miss L. Frost, Miss La Motte, H. S. Lindsay, L. S. La Motte, St. Louis; J. L. Crue, Boston; Ed Lehman, Denver; George Devans, Massachusetts; D. R. Russell, H. C. Collins, St. Louis.

Manitou as a Winter Resort

Denver Tribune-Republican.

The Popular Science Monthly for July contains an article entitled: "A Great Winter Sanitarium for the American Continent." It is by Professor Edward Frankland, the eminent English chemist and sanitarian. Professor Frankland came to the United States last summer, and during his stay here he visited the Yellowstone National park. The article in the Popular Science Monthly is a result of that visit.

In this article he compares the Yellowstone park as a winter resort for consumptives, with the famous winter resort in the Valley of Davos, Switzerland. This comparison is decidedly favorable to the Yellowstone park, which Professor Frankland thinks is in many respects superior to the Valley of Davos.

He sums up the conditions prevailing at Davos, and which he says produce the delightful winter climate of that valley. They are: great elevation above sea level; a continuous, and, during winter, a permanent covering of snow; a minimum of watery vapor in the air; a clear sun, a clear atmosphere, free from zymotic germs, dust and fog; a sheltered position, favorable for receiving both the direct and reflected solar rays. We might congratulate Prof. Frankland upon having so clearly described a place he never saw, and possibly never heard of, which Coloradans do not need to be told is Manitou, Colorado.

We fear that with a better knowledge of the climate of the Yellowstone Park Professor Frankland would discover that it is much colder there in winter than it is in the valley of Davos. This objection would probably in a measure apply also to Manitou. The elevation of Manitou above the sea—6,000 feet—is greater than that of Davos. It is sheltered from the winds and is surrounded by high foothills, with the mountains back of them, Pike's Peak being over 14,000 feet high. There is probably on these hills not as permanent a covering of snow as Professor Frankland would consider desirable, but in this respect Manitou probably presents as favorable conditions as those prevailing in the Yellowstone Park.

Manitou is well supplied with hotels, and in general with those conveniences which contribute to make it pleasant as a health resort. It has a complete system of sewers so that the drainage of the entire village is fully provided for and recently it has been rendered more attractive than ever by the introduction of the electric light. The mountain streams furnish a superabundance of power for generating the electricity. Altogether, it may be said of Manitou that, as a summer resort, it has advantages unsurpassed by any other mountain resort in the United States; and that as a winter resort it presents nearly all those conditions to which Professor Frankland says the pleasant winter climate of the Valley of Davos is due.

From Thursday's Daily.

MANITOU MENTION.

A Very Warm as Well as a Very Quiet Day.

The pavilion over the soda springs is now completed and in use.

Hon. D. H. Cairns, of England, is registered at the Manitou house.

A number of the Cliff guests indulged in a picnic to Cheyenne cañon yesterday.

A party of eight St. Louis people principally ladies are having a jolly time at the Mansion.

It is a very noticeable fact that there are not as many prominent people at the Manitou hotels this year as last.

Mrs. H. H. Carr, wife of one of the leading members of the board of trade of Chicago, is a guest at the Cliff.

This week both the Wednesday and Saturday evening dances will be given at the Manitou house. Next week the Mansion will have its turn.

E. J. Gregory, W. G. Salter and Miss Ella S. Salter of Denver are at the Barker for a few days. They propose taking in all that there is to be seen.

Mr. W. H. Bancroft, superintendent of the Rio Grande Western, arrived at Manitou last night with his family and a party of friends. They had a special car.

An excursion is advertised for Friday morning to Palmer Lake. The guests of the Manitou hotels wishing to participate can make connection by leaving Manitou on the 8.35 train.

To-night the usual weekly hop will be given at the Iron Springs hotel. The music will be furnished by Barnes' orchestra and it is anticipated that there will be a large number present. Many who were disappointed last week on account of the storm will make up for lost time this week.

A new feature at Saratoga hall to-day between the hours of four and six o'clock p. m. will be a children's party. In the past the children have not been permitted to participate in the hops. Now they will act independent and hop on their own hook. We predict that the children will have a very jolly time at these afternoon gatherings.

We have it from good authority that visitors at the Manitou hotels are daily either catching or attempting to catch trout in the Fountain. If we understand the law aright it is a serious offence to catch fish out of any stream within two years from the time that such stream has been planted with spawn. Last spring the Fountain was supplied with young fish, and it is the county commissioners' duty to see that they are protected.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The Mansion—Mrs E V Soulard, Mrs Lindsay, Miss Frost, Miss Murphy, Miss L Frost, Miss La Motte, H S Lindsay, L S La Motte, St Louis; J R Manchester, L M Quackenboss, J M Dougherty, Mrs Borden, Miss Atkinson, Miss Tanner, Omaha; C C Sloan, Denver; D R Russell, St Louis; J C Kimble, J J Kimble, Fred Kimble, Hattie Kimble, Minneapolis, Minn; Geo W Smith and family, Geo E Adams and family, Chicago; Miss Person, Florence, N. J.

Barker's—N S Culver and wife, Colorado Springs; E J Gregory, W G Salter, Miss E C McVeasey, Denver; James Munson, Samuel James, Chicago; B S Williams, A E Williams, Lincoln, Neb; John R Gregg, J D Carson, Pittsburg; Col F Smith, Savanna; F R Smith, Minneapolis, Minn.

Manitou House—F Bentley, D H Cairns, England; Miss Rose Brandt, Chicago; E Alexander, Denver; Wm F Babbitt, P E Brunton, R G Humphrey, New York.

Cliff House—Mrs H H Carr and daughter, Chicago, Ill; Mr and Mrs P P Clark, Red Oak, Ia; Mr and Mrs C E Shaw, Greenwood, Minn; G M Currie, Denver.

Regardless of the very warm weather in the daytime the nights are comparatively comfortable.

Mr. J. Brocker and sister started yesterday for Coxsackie, New York, where they will stay during the remainder of the summer and return in the fall.

Among the prominent arrivals at The Antlers yesterday was Mr. E. C. Bassick, of Connecticut, former owner of the Bassick mine at Silver Cliff.

The funeral of Mrs. Edgar Howbert took place from the home of her parents in Denver yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock and was attended by a large number of sympathizing friends from this city.

Colonel Frank J. Brennan and wife left yesterday for their home in Canada. Their many friends in Colorado Springs regret their departure but have the consolation of hoping that they will return soon.

Mr. Ed. Newton contemplates giving a gymnastic and billiard exhibition at the skating rink shortly. Patrons of his gymnasium and expert billiard players of Colorado Springs and Manitou will participate.

J. C. Kennedy, who was committed in default of furnishing bail to the amount of $40, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, has obtained the necessary amount and is now at liberty.

Hon. M. Bloom, senator of Johnson county, Iowa, and family, are the guests of Col. J. E. Bacon and wife. They are more than pleased with the scenery in the vicinity of Colorado Springs and Manitou.

Mr. George Owen, former editor of the Republic, more recently connected with the Cheyenne press, has returned to Colorado Springs. He will remain here a few months and then go east for the winter. George is a Colorado college graduate and a very clever journalist.

At ten o'clock yesterday the thermometer registered in the shade 90° and at twelve o'clock noon 95°. This is exceptional weather for Colorado and we are not surprised that people complain on account of the heat. Such weather cannot be expected to extend over a day or two.

At a meeting of the Colorado Springs Bicycle club, held last night at the rooms of the J. Y. Crowell Hose company, constitution and by-laws for the government of the organization were adopted. The club starts out with a very good membership, and with proper interest and encouragement will make a very good showing.

Among the more prominent arrivals at The Antlers is Mr. William Thaw, jr., accompanied by his family. He is a son of Vice-President Thaw of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad company, and has a special car at his disposal on the side track here. They contemplate remaining until Monday or Tuesday.

Judging from what the Chieftain says "A Dress Rehearsal" did not meet with a very cordial reception at Pueblo, the house being even smaller than in Colorado Springs. This organization has not met with the support deserved in their travels through Colorado. Such however has been the experience met with by amateurs traveling through the state.

The Antlers Arrivals—A. E. Mallory, Chicago; H. T. Meeker, C. H. Walker, Mrs. Geo. Snyder, jr., Miss Trich, Miss Jennie Trich, Fred Trich, A. Freedman, Denver; A. H. Sunderland, Geo. L. Hubbard, Kansas City; Charles Davis, New York; E. C. Bassick and wife, Connecticut; C. Spooner and wife, Bridgeport, Conn.; S. Lynch, jr., North Eaton, Kansas; Mrs. E. B. Gillem, Manitou; C. W. Brown, Iowa; David M. Jenkins, John F. Osgood and wife, the Misses Osgood, H. B. Osgood, Boston.

Mr. John P. Slough, of the D. & N. O. R. R., is in the city with a lot of views of Arlington grove, which he is having framed preparatory to placing in the up-town ticket office at George O. Nevins' store. This grove, which was recently purchased by the railroad company for a picnic ground, comprises about two hundred acres, covered with large forest trees and grass, and is situated on the line of their road, about fifteen miles south of Denver. It has become very popular with excursion parties, and has been engaged for nearly every day this month. The Methodists have engaged a part of it for their state camp-meeting from the 22d to the 25th. The different views that Mr. Slough has were taken while a large excursion party from Denver was on the ground.

Of Frederick Warde who appears at the opera house next Monday night the Cleveland Plain-Dealer says: "Mr. Warde's Virginius is an intelligent comprehension and personation of a character which tries an actor's mental and physical abilities as few others do. In all respects Warde is equal to the demands of the part. Although when he was here before we thought his Virginius entitled to rank among the comparatively few really great impersonations on the stage, he has improved it in sundry particulars, so that it is more finished, more powerful, more admirable, than a year ago. He is a devoted, tireless student, who has his eyes fixed upon the highest pinnacle of dramatic achievement, toward which he is steadily and rapidly mounting." Reserved seats for this performance will open on Friday morning.

Mrs. A. B. Graham, of Graham & Co., New York, has on exhibition at The Antlers the most artistic and elaborate display of decorative art and needle work ever brought to Colorado Springs. The collection, valued at several thousand dollars, comprises a great variety of house decorations, such as mantle lambrequins, fire screens and draperies of all kinds, the materials being plush, crape, Japanese and Chinese silks, bolting cloth, etc. In linens there is a large assortment, stamped and embroidered, of table, luncheon and waiter doilies and sideboard scarfs. A collection of novelties can be seen made up and complete together with samples from which orders can be taken. Not the least attractive part is the display of lustra painting, a new and beautiful art rapidly gaining in favor. Mrs. Graham will during her stay give lessons in art needle work, making a specialty of teaching the art of shading. The collection commends itself to the refined taste of our people who will heartily recognize the merit of the work.

From Friday's Daily

MANITOU MENTION.

Personal Notes and Other News of Interest.

Mr. Harvey Young left yesterday for Aspen to look after his mining interests.

Hon. William Walter Phelps of New Jersey is a recent arrival at the Manitou house.

Ex-Mayor Otis of Cleveland, Ohio, has apartments at the Mansion for a few days.

Major Hulbert left the Cliff yesterday on a short hunting and fishing trip in the mountains.

Mr. D. M. Wheat, representing the Illinois Central, is rusticating for a few days at the Barker.

Mr. Thomas Griffith, a prominent banker of Red Oak, Nebraska, is quartered at the Barker.

Mr. J. Houck, a prominent water works contractor of Wichita, Kansas, is registered at the Cliff.

Rev. Earl Cranston, formerly of Denver, now of Cincinnati, reached the Cliff yesterday in company with his family.

Opening hop of the season at the Barker to-night. Good music will be furnished, and a very sociable time can be anticipated.

A party of thirty-seven left the Cliff yesterday morning for Cheyenne Cañon, where they spent the day in picnicing. A jolly party it was too.

On account of the inclemency of the weather the children's party which was announced yesterday afternoon at Saratoga hall had to be postponed.

A special car containing W. H. Bancroft's party left Manitou last night at 5.30, and was attached to the north-bound Salt Lake express on the Rio Grande.

Mr. John Bryson, president of the National bank, of Los Angeles, Cal., and vice president of the Savings bank at the same place, is at the Barker with his family.

Some ladies while at Rainbow falls yesterday morning had a valuable parasol stolen from their conveyance. A man who can be easily recognized was seen to take it.

Mr. John B. Wheeler, of New York, largely interested in the mines at Aspen, who has been sojourning with his family at Manitou for several weeks, left yesterday for New York.

The Manitou guests have considerable consolation in knowing that the thermometer at the foot hill resort registered ten degrees less on Wednesday than it did in Denver. At Manitou the register was 94° and Denver 104°.

Manitou liquor dealers have not yet paid their license of $300 per annum which fell due on the 15th. At the last meeting of the town board the members by a majority vote decided to reduce the license. Now a petition is being circulated asking the board to make a reduction.

Judge Ward of Denver, E. Robinson and L. B. Gillespie of Aspen and Major Hulbert who were at Manitou yesterday feel very much elated over the decision of Judge Goddard in the apex suit at Aspen, while J. B. Wheeler, Harvey Young and others feel decidedly disconsolate. Major Hulbert said to a GAZETTE reporter that the decision was worth $150,000 to him.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The Mansion—S E Seeree, Colorado Springs; Mrs Botsford, Kansas City; Mrs D L Moss, Miss Clara Moss, Paris, Mo; J L Eskridge, M D, Colorado; A Freeman, Denver; E L Somers, Chicago; J W Lock and wife, Mrs R L Chain, Philadelphia; Geo W Benjamin, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs Botsford, Miss Botsford, Kansas City; E C Collins, St Louis; Mrs Geo Trimble and family, Leadville; G P Guerdcer, Atchison, Kas; Mrs W H Bancroft, Mrs R A Keyes, Miss Butler, Miss Parsons, Salt Lake City; S Sands, Helena, Montana; Miss Yetta, Miss Harris, Miss Dolan, Denver.

Barker's—D M Wheat and lady, Sheldon, Ill; W D Goodrich, Topeka, Kan; James Falwell and wife, Chicago; James Stevenson and wife, Denver; G E Sweetland and lady, Boston; John Bryson and family, Los Angeles; Thomas Griffith, Red Oak, Ia; E B Snyder, Denver; Mrs T B Prewett and daughter, Portland; J Winship and wife, Buffalo; A Cordley and wife, Lawrence, Kan; Mrs C M King, Chicago; Mrs E Ingram, Denver, Sophia Bartells, Gertie Bartells, Lawrence, Kan.

Iron Springs House—Irving J Manatt, Lincoln, Neb; E L Loomis, Chicago; J T Barnes, Philadelphia; Mr Luther Welch, Miss Jennie Hanna, Kansas City; Juan S Navan, New York, A E Birgnow, New Orleans.

Cliff House—C W Sanborn, Denver, Earl Cranston, Mrs Cranston, Cincinnati; J Houck and family, W C Little and wife, Wichita; C W Bowen, C S Williams, Albert Williams, Iowa; B W Bannister, J A Bannister, St Louis.

Manitou House—Mrs Walter Phelps, New Jersey; D R Berry, Kansas City, A D Cross, Chicago.

Mr. George [illegible] Ruple and wife, of Denver, are the guests of Col. J. E. Bacon and wife.

A number of Colorado Springs people attended the hop at the Iron Springs hotel last night.

It will be with considerable pleasure that the citizens of Colorado Springs will learn that Barry & Fay will produce "Irish Aristocracy" here one week from to-morrow night. This play made the biggest hit ever made at the opera house.

Palmer Lake is becoming a more popular place of resort this year than ever before. Ten new boats have been placed upon the lake, and the pavilion is sufficiently roomy to accommodate 500 people. Close at hand there are also numerous shady and picturesque glens and cañons suitable for picnic parties.

The Antlers Arrivals—J. C. Hodge, jr., Golden, Col.; Nellie McMurtie, Beloit, Wis.; Nellie M. Reddie, Evanston, Ill.; E. S. Robinson, L. B. Gillespie, Aspen, Col.; J. D. Ward, Denver, Col.; J. E. Rhodes, Mrs. E. B. Rhodes, Arthur West, Grinnell, Ia., B. D. Turner and family, South Park; D. Ashton and wife, Denver, Col.; W. S. Scott, Ranch; W. D. Sturgis, W. S. Sheahan, Chicago; J. B. Lucas, Mrs. Morton, Miss Nellie Morton, Thos. Lowry, St. Louis; Jno. Hulbert, Colo.; Mrs. L. M. Nichols, F. Whitford, R. W. Phillips, Chicago; C. Holladay, ranch; John Daze and family, Major McGee, J. F. Sage, Pittsburg, L. E. Shaw and wife, Glenwood, Neb.; P. P. Clark and wife, Red Oak, Ia., C. W. Bowman, Iowa; M. W. Tobin, Mrs. G. Cappel, New York; Mrs. Samuel Dickson, Philadelphia, J. A. Vezin, Leadville; J. G. Smiley, Pittsburg.

There was a large number of people present at the Congregational church last evening at the Flora festival. The programme as a whole was the most interesting ever presented at an entertainment of that nature. Miss Irene Barnes, as the queen, was almost perfect, and her solo was the feature of the evening. The queen was very pleasantly crowned by Miss Genevieve Boardman. When it came to the seasons they were faithfully represented by the following: Spring, Miss Lizzie Martin; Summer, Jessie Rowe; Autumn, Alida Erickson; Winter, Nellie Remick. Faith, hope and charity, a motto familiar to all, was represented respectively by Miss Agnes Young, Nellie Kerr and Jennie Marden. Brilliant among the stars were Florence Scott, Anna Koepfer, Mabel McDaniel and Sylvia Brigham. The entertainment was so much of a success that we understand it will, at the urgent request of many, be repeated.

Yesterday morning a Mexican sheep shearer who could not talk enough English to make himself understood entered one of our photograph galleries and by signs and broken English tried to make known what he wanted. The operator came to the conclusion that he was afflicted with the toothache and conducted him to a dentist's office to have his tooth extracted. The dentist seated the greaser in the chair and in about a minute had flourished a sufficient number of hideous looking instruments before the poor man's eyes to scare him out of the chair. Becoming convinced that the Mexican was in need of a physician's attendance he in turn conducted him to a doctor's office. The doctor took in the situation at a glance, gave the man a powder, charged him a dollar and sent him on his way rejoicing. Still the Mexican was unhappy and hunted up a man who could interpret enough Spanish to make it known that he wanted a photograph taken.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

Denver the Scene of Another Attack on the D. & R. G.

Fortunate Escape of a Large Party of Excursionists.

Two Cars Wrecked and a Brakeman Injured.

Southern Utes Having an Outbreak Among Themselves.

A Dynamite Outrage.

DENVER, July 16.—The community in the neighborhood of the Denver & Rio Grande railway at the Holladay street crossing was thrown into convulsions this morning by a tremendous dynamite explosion on the railway track. The explosion occurred at the intersection of Sixth and Holladay, shortly before six, as the Salt Lake train was backing into the union depot. The dynamite had been placed on the frog plate just at the street crossing, and as soon as the first wheel of the forward coach touched it, it exploded, completely demolishing the underneath portion of the coach and smashing all the windows. The frame to which the wheels were attached was completely torn off and two of the wheels dashed to splinters. A portion of the track was torn up and two of the cars thrown off the track. The second coach was also considerably damaged. The frog plate was about three-quarters of an inch thick and about a foot wide. A large hole was eaten through this plate where the dynamite had been placed upon it. The object of placing the dynamite upon this plate evidently was that it might prove the more destructive. Splinters of iron from the wreck flew through the air across three streets to Ninth street, but did not strike any one. A family however on Ninth street, into whose yard some of the flying steel fell, were pretty badly scared. According to one version two men were injured, but some of the officials say it was only one, an employee named W. A. Smith. He was quite seriously, though not fatally injured. He had been standing on the front platform of the car at the time of the explosion and was therefore within five feet of it. His right foot was split open from the under side, a long gash was slit open in the calves of both legs and a similar gash in the right arm between the elbow and wrist. The lower part of his body is also partially paralyzed. Smith was the only person injured. Had not the explosion occurred as it did the consequences might have been serious. The Salt Lake train, containing a large excursion party from St. John's church congregation, would be the next train coming in the way of the dynamite, and it could hardly escape without serious consequences. Immediately after the explosion Master Mechanic James K. Graves of the railway shops was dispatched with a squad of men to remove the demolished coaches and clear the track. In the meantime the work of repairing the track was commenced and the same was cleared and made passable early in the forenoon. The news spread through the city like wildfire and crowds of people soon came rushing along to view the scene. As soon as the alarm reached police headquarters Lieut. Bauer mounted his steed and rode to the scene of the mischief, where some of the force had already arrived, but of course no clue of the perpetrators of the deed could be found. Among those who visited the wreck was Mayor Bates, who carried off to his office one of the charred and twisted splinters of the broken wheels. The same is on view in his worship's office. It is a piece of the rim and flange of the wheel and bears striking evidence of the force and danger of dynamite as an explosive. This is the third explosion on the railway since the strike of employees, and the fifth or sixth attempt at damage by dynamite since that period. The explosion of course attracted a large throng of people to the scene. There were splinters and pieces of glass and iron lying profusely scattered about. The track was torn and quite a hole marked the place where the package had rested. A high brick wall owned by Haleck & Howard, running along the track near the Sixth street crossing, looked as if it had been stormed with a siege. A bar of railroad iron three feet long was thrown by the force of the explosion 500 feet through a brick wall.

Trouble Among the Utes

DENVER, July 14.—A News Durango special says: Your correspondent has not been able to learn all the facts of the trouble among the Utes on the reservation near Ignacio, but it is known that Buckskin Charlie killed Casimero early in the day of July 12. Both are under chiefs. The killing is the result of an old feud over squaws. Before Casimero was shot he, followed by six other Indians, rode up to Charlie's house, dismounted and cut a horrible gash in the face of a child, the son of Buckskin Charlie. This was retaliation for the stabbing of Casimero by Charlie a few weeks ago, and the latter immediately fired with a Winchester, killing Casimero. Charlie with his two wives, three squaws and his wounded child went to the brush under a continual fire from the attacking party, and the firing was kept up about two hours. Charlie had always been friendly to the whites. He sent word up the river to the whites to beware of danger if he should lose the fight. Settlers sent to Durango for guns and are on their guard. Your correspondent with many others regard it as a trouble which will not affect the whites. The enemies of Charlie are reported to have burned the government building occupied by him on his farm.

Pueblo Pickings.

DENVER, July 16.—A Pueblo News special says it has been ascertained that the man who was drowned while trying to ford the Arkansas river six miles east of here yesterday afternoon was Francisco Martinez, a Mexican ranchman whose home was on the Tenars, twenty miles from Trinidad. He came here Monday and cashed a check for $45. It is supposed most of the money was on his body, which has not been recovered and is not likely to be. He was probably intoxicated when he was drowned.

Travel on the Silver Cliff branch of the Denver & Rio Grande was resumed to-day.

In spite of diligent and continued exertion neither of the bodies of the young man and woman drowned while boating on the river at Santa Fe park three weeks ago have been recovered. The river continues too high, and it is not probable they will ever be found.

The unprecedented showing of a gain of nearly 400 per cent. in the population of the Pueblos in the last five years is received with much satisfaction here. No other city in the state shows the rate of increase. The three Pueblos taken together give the second largest population in the state.

Colorado Horse Thieves

DENVER, July 15.—General D. J. Cook, chief of the Rocky Mountain Detective association in an interview to-day gave it as his opinion that there was a regularly organized band, or army, as he puts it, of horse thieves, operating in this state. "It would appear," said he, "that there have been one of most perfect systems of work ever known in any sort of crime." News of thefts are being received daily, and from all parts of the state. "Here is one proof that there is an organization of horse thieves in the state," said the general, exhibiting a letter. "I received this letter this morning from a man in Cañon City, whose name for obvious reasons I will not disclose. This man tells me he knows of 125 men engaged in horse stealing on the west side of the range, and he can pick out over 400 horses that have been stolen within the past few months by this gang. He claims to be able to point out all the men and to create a decided sensation by showing that many of them are men who would never be suspected of connection with anything of a crooked nature. While this statement may exaggerate somewhat I do not think so, as from what I know of the business myself I am strongly inclined to believe this statement not far from truth."

The Scherrer Shooting

DENVER, July 14—Louis Scherrer, charged with the murder of G. W. Smith, postmaster at Bennett, Colo., some weeks ago, was admitted to bail this afternoon in the sum of $1,000, pending further investigations. The bond was not forthcoming and Scherrer went to jail. A further hearing of the case comes up in the district court. Following is a copy of the ante mortem statement of the deceased, George W. Smith "He (Scherrer) followed me into the house and asked for his mail. I gave it to him. He then asked me for the letter marked 'Madge Scherrer.' I told him I did not know who "Madge Scherrer" was, but if he would sign a receipt I would give it to him. He swore he would have it without the receipt and that I was a dirty —— —— of a ——. Then he threw his hand to his side. I told him if that was his game I would protect myself in my own house, and I went into the bed room to get an old rifle, knowing it was empty but thinking I could scare him (Scherrer). I came out of the bed room into the dining room and was trying to shut the door to keep him (Scherrer) out, when he crowded the door partly open and fired through the door, one shot striking me in the neck."

Colorado Editors.

DENVER, July 14.—The State Press association began its annual session at 10 o'clock to-day in the club room of the Albany hotel, President George West, of the Golden Transcript, in the chair. The attendance was good, all parts of the state being represented. After the usual preliminaries, the admission of new members was in order and numerous names were added to the roll. The association then took recess until 3 p. m. At the afternoon meeting Secretary Tabor gave full details of the association trip to Oregon. A large number of members, with their ladies, will take the trip. The State Press association elected the following officers: President, Charles P. Bryan; vice president, W. G. Smith; second vice president, A. L. Corman; secretary, W. E. Tabor; corresponding secretary, G. T. Whitehead; treasurer, R. L. Toney; executive committee, L. L. Hayward, Henry L. Fellowsch, C. F. R. Hayward.

Denver Items.

DENVER, July 14.—The dead body of Robert Mattison, who lived with his family at 543 Lake street, was found on an island in the Platte river near the Thirty-Sixth street bridge. He had been missing since July 4th. It was probably a case of accidental drowning.

A boy named Benjamin Johns, who lived at Capitol hill, became entangled in his saddle while attempting to cross the flume at the Gentleman's driving park on horseback this forenoon. The horse, it seems, sunk in the mud, throwing off the boy in his efforts to extricate itself from the bog, the boy at the same time receiving kicks from the animal which killed him. The boy's father is reported to be a worthless character and the support of the family including several smaller children devolved upon the boy, who was but a child of twelve or thirteen years.

Aspen Mining Litigation

DENVER, July 14.—A News Aspen special says: In the district court this morning, after setting a few cases for trial, continuing others to the February term and swearing in the grand jurors, Judge Goddard resumed hearing of testimony on application for injunction and receiver, asked for by Durant against the Emma and Aspen mines. Arguments were heard this evening from C. W. Franklin, C. C. Parsons and C. S. Thomas, on behalf of defendants. C. J. Hughes, of Denver, will close for Durant in the morning. Great interest is manifested by the citizens. The court house is crowded almost to suffocation. It is generally conceded that Durant had rather the advantage of the testimony, although sympathy generally is against the apex question.

A Colorado Priest Arrested.

DENVER, July 14.—Some three weeks ago Father Brennan, pastor of the Catholic church at Buena Vista, left on a visit to his friends in Ireland. Letters received from him to-day contain the announcement that as soon as he had landed at Queenstown the customs officers in ransacking his baggage discovered a copy of O'Donovan Rossa's paper. The reverend father says that upon no other pretext and in spite of his protestations he was placed under arrest and subjected to the delay and annoyance of examination before he was given his liberty. His friends here are indignant at what they term a gross insult to the honored priest.

Methodists at Pueblo.

DENVER, July 15.—A News' Pueblo special says: The preliminary meeting of the state conference of Methodist churches was held this evening in the new church on Ninth street. The conference sermon was given by Rev. J. T. Musgrove, of Idaho Springs. After the services a social was held in the lecture room, which was largely attended. There are present about fifty preachers and probably forty more are yet to come. Bishop Andrews will arrive on the morning train from Washington city.

Gutted by Fire.

DENVER, July 15.—F. W. Crocker & Co.'s cracker works, located at 486, 488 and 490 Lake street, was gutted by fire to-night. The fire is supposed to have originated in a defective bake oven. The loss on stock, machinery and building is estimated at $30,000, upon which there was an insurance aggregating $20,000, distributed among a dozen companies.

Complaint of Extortion.

DENVER, July 14.—County commissioners of Gilpin county have filed with the Railroad Commissioner Parker a complaint against the Union Pacific Railway company, charging that extortionate rates are charged on the mountain division of the Colorado Central. A copy of the complaint has been served on President Adams, of the Union Pacific.

Appointed Receiver.

DENVER, July 16—A News' Aspen special says: "Wingley S. Wood, of Leadville, was to-day appointed receiver of the Aspen mine by Judge Goddard."

The Feeling in Utah.

OMAHA, July 16.—General Howard, commanding the department of the Platte, returned to Omaha last evening from Salt Lake City, in which place he spent the fourth of July. He says there is grave apprehension over the feeling existing between Gentiles and Mormons, which has been greatly intensified by the Mormons half-masting the American flag. General Howard says serious trouble may occur at any hour on the slightest pretext. Gentiles and United States soldiers are very indignant. In anticipation of an outbreak being precipitated any day the war department has made preparations for it. By order of General Howard, troops that were to leave Fort Douglass and Fort Laramie for Kansas, to suppress the Cheyennes have been retained at those posts. A collision between the Mormons and Gentiles is looked for on the 24th of this month, which is a great day with the Mormons, being the anniversary of the settlement of Utah. They come into Salt Lake City by thousands on that day from all parts of the territory. Should they attempt to repeat any such performance as they carried on the fourth of July, there will probably be bloodshed.

Virginia Republicans.

RICHMOND, Virginia, July 15.—The republican state convention met here to-day, about 650 delegates present. Of these nearly 200 are colored. At 12:20, General Mahone made his appearance on the stage and was received with tumultuous applause. When quiet was restored he addressed the convention. He then, as chairman of the state central committee, called the convention to order and introduced Hon. Mr. Lamb of Norfolk as temporary chairman. Mr. Lamb addressed the convention briefly and then called for business. Resolutions were adopted empowering the chair to appoint committees on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions.

Upon the question of appointing a committee on resolutions and platform a great commotion ensued. A resolution was offered by S. Brown Allen, of Augusta, that the chair appoint said committee. Col. V. Grover of Norfolk submitted a substitute providing for the appointment of the committee by congressional districts delegations, to whom shall be referred all resolutions on the party platform, nominations and organization. The discussion pro and con was excited and carried on amid great confusion, developing in its course much opposition to the chair being the appointing power. Finally, the main question being ordered, attempts were made to secure a decision by viva voce and rising votes, and both failing the call by counties was ordered, which resulted in the rejection of Grover's substitute by a vote of 325 to 320. The original proposition was then adopted and after fifteen minutes recess the chair named the members of the regular committees and the convention took recess until 3 p. m.

On reassembling Col. Lamb was made permanent chairman. Senator Riddleberger in opposing the resolution limiting debate created some sensation by charging Chairman Lamb with unfair and prejudiced ruling. The platform as adopted antagonizes the national democracy as a party fraud conspiring for spoils and existing without definite convictions, opposes the present federal administration as a creature of the immoral and faithless relations of apostate republicans, with the national democracy parading in the mean hypocrisy of reform and awaiting premiums to dishonor, evidences of which are especially conspicuous in this state. The platform declares for a new form of protective tariff, and for enforcement of the readjusters' settlement of the state debt, among other things, and closes with an arraignment of the democratic party of Virginia. A plan of state party organization was adopted similar to the present plan. Following this a season of dire confusion arose, when Riddleberger attempted to speak, and a free fight seemed imminent. Quiet was restored by Senator Mahone, who rushed up and shook hands with Riddleberger, when peace was restored.

RICHMOND, July 16.—In the republican state convention [illegible] of sympathy for General Grant in his affliction were unanimously adopted and ordered to be telegraphed to him. The nomination of candidates was then proceeded with, and an hour and a half was occupied in nominating John S. Wise and Attorney General Frank S. Blair. At 2 a. m. the roll of counties was called, and at the conclusion, at 2:45 a. m., Mr. Wise had received over 450 votes. Before the vote was announced the name of Blair was withdrawn and upon his authority the nomination of Wise was made unanimous amid great applause. Wise was immediately brought to the front. He briefly acknowledged the honor bestowed upon him. He looked upon the position for which he had been nominated as one of solemn duty as well as one of great responsibility, and he with his party were going into the fight to win.

H. Clinton Wood of Scott county for lieutenant governor and Captain Frank S. Blair of Wythe for attorney general were nominated by acclamation, after which, at 3:20 a. m., the convention adjourned.

An Interview with Grant.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Simon B. Buckner, an ex-confederate soldier, who called upon General Grant at Mt. McGregor and had a long chat with him, and who hitherto has persistently declined to make public any part of his interview, on the ground that it was private and personal and not intended for publication, has after mature consideration and being satisfied that General Grant would not object, decided to give to the public only a portion of the memorable interview, which in his opinion is of interest to the country at large. He handled the little slips of paper on which General Grant had written almost as though they were sacred. General Buckner said: We had some general conversation, which was of interest to no one but ourselves, and which I do not feel justified in giving to the public. In the course of it, however, General Grant wrote one paragraph which I regard as of great importance and which the public have the right to read. Here it is in full just as he wrote it: "I have witnessed since my sickness what I have wished to see ever since the war, harmony and good feeling between the sections. I have always contended that if there had been nobody left but the soldiers, we would have had peace in a year, and there are only two that I know of who do not seem to be satisfied on the southern side. We have some on ours who failed to accomplish as much as they wished, or who did not get warmed up until the war was over, who have not had quite full satisfaction. The great majority of those who did not go into the war have long since grown tired of the long controversy. We may now well look forward to perpetual peace at home and a national strength that will screen us against any foreign complications. I believe myself the war worth all that it cost us, fearful as it was. Since it was over I have visited every state in Europe and a number in the east. I know now as I did not before the value of our institutions." "These," said General Buckner, "are noble sentiments of genuine patriotism, and I think the general public ought to share with me the knowledge that General Grant holds such views. They show that he has only the good of his country at heart in the last moments of his pain of life. The names of those which I left blank are those of ex-confederates still living and I don't feel at liberty to make them public. Beyond this sentiment there was nothing whatever in the interview that is of interest to anybody except General Grant and myself."

The Niagara Falls Reservation.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 15.—The day is beautiful. Everything indicates that the ceremonies this afternoon will be concluded successfully. The city is crowded and all incoming trains are filled with people from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Canada. Hon. Erastus Brooks will preside over the exercises this afternoon. All the business houses of the city are decorated and the streets present a gorgeous spectacle.

At noon clouds began to gather and rain came down briskly. It now looks as if the exercises at the park would have to be postponed until later in the day.

Notwithstanding the rain the committee on arrangements decided that the ceremonies should not be postponed, and accordingly the speakers and as many as possible of the visitors assembled under the roof of the pavilion, and at the appointed time Bishop Cox commenced the proceedings with prayer. The president of the commission then made the presentation address, after which Governor Hill accepted the reservation on behalf of the people of the state of New York. There were about 25,000 people in the park in which the pavilion had been erected.

The following letter was also read:

WASHINGTON, July 13.

J. R. Delany, Esq., Chairman, etc.

DEAR SIR—I have received your invitation in behalf of the citizens of Niagara Falls to attend the opening of the state reservation at that place on the 15th inst., and should be glad to be present upon the interesting occasion, but regret that public business will deny this great pleasure to me. With thanks to the citizens of Niagara for the cordiality of their invitation and the tender of their hospitality, I am yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Addresses were also made by Hon. Erastus Brooks, James G. Carter, orator of the day, Lieutenant Governor Robinson of Canada, and Attorney General Mowatt. After singing the hymn "America" and the doxology the exercises were closed by Bishop Cox.

The Fire Record.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—The mother's house of the Holy Order of St. Joseph at Delhi, near this city, burned to-night. Loss $75,000. No one was hurt.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The large cotton mill of the Brighton Cotton Manufacturing company in the southwest suburb of the city burned to-night. Loss $160,000; insurance half.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—About 8 o'clock this evening fire broke out suddenly in the Post building at the corner of Tenth and D streets and soon the upper stories were wrapped in flames. The building was occupied by the Washington Daily Post, the National Republican, the Washington Critic, the Sunday Gazette, the United States Electric Light company and several other tenants. The editorial, composing and press rooms of the four papers are completely ruined, and the business offices flooded with water. The building, which is owned by Stilson Hutchins, was valued at $80,000, and is said to be covered by insurance. Both the Post and Republican used the same press, valued at $26,000; insured $15,000. The Critic press was valued at $15,000 and is supposed to be insured. In the basement of the Republican office was a press owned by ex-Secretary Chandler, valued at $25,000. There were in the building also the plates of Mr. Stilson Hutchins' new book, entitled "The National Capital, Washington, Past and Present." They were very valuable and a total loss. Besides the plates five thousand copies of the new work were burned. Total loss $150,000. The fire is believed to have broken out in the engine room of the electric light company.

Desperate Robbers.

ATLANTA, July 16.—A desperate attempt to rob the Richmond and Danville pay car was made here this morning about 4 o'clock. The car reached Atlanta Monday [illegible] paymaster [illegible]. On Monday night the pay car and supply cars were placed on the main line near the Markham house. A. S. Groser, the paymaster, and his cook occupied the car. Mr. Groser expected to be moved early this morning. About 3 o'clock he awoke and found the cars in full motion. They were moving at the rate of forty miles an hour. The raised speed aroused his suspicion. He arose and opened the car and put the brake on. The train was moving up a steep grade and the brake soon brought it to a standstill. Mr. Groser then climbed upon the supply car and approached the engine. When he had made half the distance he observed a man climbing off the engine. "Where are you taking me?" demanded Mr. Groser. "To the Belt Junction," was the answer. "For what?" Mr. Groser asked. "You will find out soon enough. You are the man we want," was the reply, and at the same instant the man began firing at Mr. Groser. The bullets whistled about his head and he made for his car and placed his cook to watch one door. He then sprang from the car and ran for help. He returned to his car in half an hour with help, but found the men gone. The safe contained about $30,000 but had not been molested. Three men were seen near the place where the train stopped, and one man has since been arrested. The work was performed by railroad men.

Base ball—Detroit 14, St. Louis 8; Louisville 9, Brooklyn 6; Boston 6, New York 5, Buffalo 9, Chicago 13; Philadelphia 2, Providence 4; St. Louis 13, Athletics 11, Buffalo 3, Chicago 9; Pittsburg 2, Baltimore 1.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending July 15, 1885:

Allen, Lydia M
Boone, Wm H
Brice, W
Claypool, Will
Conway, M
Evans, Caleb
Fraley, John
Garrison, W O
Ham, Mrs B
Holden, Albert
Hart, Jessie A
Henderson, H
Hull, Chas A
Kilborne, Anna
Kilborne, Phillip (2)
Lemmon, G T
Lambert, E R
Mason, A S
McConnell Fannie
Nutting, M E
Porr, Geo H
Pelton, Jennie G
Rinehart, Ira C C (2)
Santistivan, J F
Saunders, A M
Thompson, G J
Whittaker, A W

FOREIGN

Braughan, Peter
Rapp, Albert

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, P. M

"By the bye," says Geo A. Broadbere, editor of the *Tonganoxie (Kas) Mirror*, "you can say that the bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy left me by your agent two years ago, proved to be the best remedy I have ever used. I have no doubt but it saved my oldest son's life." The above shows conclusively that there is nothing like having the great life-preserver at hand at the right time. It is put up in 25 cent, 50 cent and one dollar bottles. Sold by Duncan Bell. dwe5-1y

St. Patrick's Pills cleanse the system and regulate the liver and bowels. They are the most pleasant, most searching and most reliable physic in use. They are sugar coated. Sold at 25 cents per box, or five boxes for one dollar, by Duncan Bell. dwe5 1y

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a specific for indigestion, stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopoeia have been exhausted, without at least doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland the Bitters act with regular distinctness, regulating and invigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally. dwb-7-1y

Nervous Debility.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1 00 a box, or six boxes for $5 00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES TO CURE ANY CASE. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5 00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by J. E. ROBINSON, Druggist, Colorado Springs. dwf-13-wsau-3m

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., June 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on July 24th, 1885, viz:

Grasia Tafoya, H. E. No. 3508, for the southeast quarter of section 9; west half southwest quarter of section 10, and northwest quarter northwest quarter of section 15, township 12 south, range 63 west. That he intends to commute the same to a cash entry. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Rafael Martin, Presciana Sierro, Jesus Barela and Francisco Barela, all of Granger, El Paso county, Colo.

Jose On Tafoya, D. S. No. 9604, for the north half southwest quarter, southwest quarter southwest quarter of section 17 and northwest quarter northwest quarter of section 20, township 12 south, range 62 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Rafael Martin, Presciana Sierro, Jesus Barela and Francisco Barela, all of Granger, El Paso county, Colo.

Edgar T. Ensign, H. E. No. 2948, for the northeast quarter southwest quarter, south half southwest quarter of section 34 and southeast quarter southeast quarter of section 33, township 11 south, range 68 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Peter Loy, J. M. Jackson, L. L. Mathers and Charles E. Watson, all of Summit Park P. O., El Paso county, Colo.

MARK L. BLUNT,
Register.

w2-13-6

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Thomas Temple, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas Temple, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the June term, on the last Monday in August next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this first day of July, A. D. 1885.

WM. S. [illegible], Administrator.

E. S. BARNES & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SHELF and HEAVY

HARDWARE,

Stoves, Tinware,
Iron, Steel,
Nails, Wool Sacks,
Twines, Sheep Shears,
Tents, Camping Outfits,

PAINTS & [illegible]

Agricultural Implements, &c.

27 S. Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

we16-tf

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Edward P. Tenney, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1882, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the seventh day of December, A. D. 1882, in book 61, at page 104, of the records thereof, convey to the undersigned William Strieby, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, as trustee, and in case of his death, resignation, removal or absence from the county of El Paso, or refusal or failure or inability to act as such trustee, then to the county clerk of the county of El Paso, as successor in trust, the following described real estate, situate in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, to wit: Lot numbered one (1), in block numbered one (1), in addition numbered one (1), in the city of Colorado Springs, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of one certain promissory note made by the said Edward P. Tenney, in the name of E. P. Tenney, bearing date Colorado Springs, Colo., July 1, 1882, for the principal sum of twelve hundred dollars ($1200), payable to the order of George N. Marden on or before two years after its date, at Colorado Springs, Colo., with interest payable annually at seven per cent. per annum until paid, and whereas said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of the said promissory note, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or of any of the covenants and agreements in said deed of trust contained, then, on the application of the legal holder of said promissory note, the said trustee, or in case of his failure from any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the county clerk of the county of El Paso, shall sell the said real estate, for the purpose of paying all costs and expenses connected with this trust, including taxes, and the principal and interest on said promissory note; and whereas the time for the payment of said promissory note has elapsed, and default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest thereon since July 1, 1883, and the taxes on said property for the year 1884 (paid by the legal holder of said note) and the said principal and interest and amount of said taxes being due and unpaid, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory note, and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested by the terms of the said deed of trust, I, the said William Strieby, or in case of my failure from any reason to execute said trust then the undersigned E. L. Eaton, being the county clerk of the county of El Paso, the successor in trust, will on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying all costs and expenses connected with this trust and the principal and interest on said promissory note, which shall at the time of said sale remain due and unpaid.

Dated at Colo. Spgs., Colo., July 9th, 1885.

WILLIAM STRIEBY,
Trustee.

E. L. EATON,
County Clerk of the County of El Paso.
Successor in Trust.

JAMES B. SEVERY, Attorney. wg-[illegible]-5

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, the Colorado College Land company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the state of Colorado, and doing business in the county of El Paso in said state, did, on the fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1882, by their certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said county of El Paso on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1882, in book 61, on page 1[illegible]3, convey to the undersigned James E. Barlow of said county of El Paso, as trustee, and in case of his failure from any reason to act as such trustee, to the then acting county clerk of said El Paso county, the following described real estate situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to wit: Commencing at a point on the north line of Buenaventura street, 2[illegible]0 feet east of the southwest corner of block [illegible], in D. Russ Wood addition to Colorado Springs, Colorado, and running thence northerly, parallel with the west line of said block [illegible], four hundred feet to Cimarron street, thence easterly on the south line of Cimarron street extended, 190 feet to the west line of Tejon street extended, thence southerly on the west line of Tejon street extended 400 feet, thence westerly on the north side of Buenaventura street one hundred and ninety feet to the place of beginning, together with all the buildings and appurtenances and improvements thereon, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Lucas Eccleston or the legal holder thereof, of that one certain promissory note of the said the Colorado College Land company, of even date therewith, for the principal sum of two thousand dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from said date until paid. And whereas the said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then, and in that case, the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then his said successor in trust, the then acting county clerk of said El Paso county, should sell the said premises for the purpose of paying said sum of money and all expenses connected with the said execution of the trust. And whereas, the time of payment of said sum of money is long since past, and default has been made in the payment of said promissory note and the interest thereon; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said James E. Barlow, will on Saturday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1885, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, at the front door of the county court house of said county of El Paso in said town of Colorado Springs, sell the above described property and improvements situated thereon, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and the interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

JAMES E. BARLOW, Trustee.

Colorado Springs, June 15, 1885.

Rogers & Cuthbert, Attorneys, Denver, Colorado. w-[illegible]-5

From Saturday's Daily.

THE RIVALS.

A Brilliant Rendition of Sheridan's Famous Comedy.

Mr. Locke Richardson gave last night his farewell recital in Colorado Springs, for which Sheridan's ever pleasing comedy of "The Rivals" had been chosen. From a merely elocutionary point of view we should say that in this performance his powers were put to severer test than in any previous one to which we have listened. The effort of memory must have been greater since there was wanting the music that rings so much of Shakespeare's verse unconsciously into the heart. Mr. Richardson is undeniably at his best and gives highest pleasure in his Shakespearian recitals, where we recognize in him the scholar as well as the actor; but it is equally true that the comedy of last evening afforded good scope for the exercise of his talents and of his pronounced gift of humor. The same skill was employed in sketching the plot, suggesting the several comic situations, and generally carrying the hearer along in the spirit of the play, that we have before had occasion to comment upon, the ability to do which aptly and gracefully is no small element in Mr. Richardson's success. The difficult task of properly voicing Mrs. Malaprop's lines and distinguishing them from those of the sentimental Lydia was admirably accomplished. The duel scene was capital. The evening was one of thorough enjoyment.

It is altogether safe to say that in the series of dramatic recitals just brought to a close Colorado Springs has enjoyed the highest intellectual treat in her history. Mr. Richardson has not only the gift of a phenomenal memory and notable endowments as an elocutionist, but—what is far higher—the gift of dramatic imagination, the power to conceive the characters in a drama and the underlying and often hidden motives of their actions, and combined with all this the skill to impart his conceptions to others with force and elegance. Through all the wealth of his power of characterization and the play of a cultivated imagination shines the clear light of his scholarship, making his recitals not only sources of high intellectual pleasure but also of an educational and refining value that cannot easily be overestimated. We have altogether failed in our purpose if we have presented Mr. Richardson as a highly gifted elocutionist only; for he is an actor in the best sense, endowed with rare natural gifts with which many would have been content, but which he has used only as a base on which to erect a structure of true scholarly worth and attainment. In this and in the several notices preceding we have paid what we feel to be an altogether feeble and inadequate tribute to the high character of Mr. Richardson's attainments in the field he has chosen, and we can only add our firm conviction that his accomplishments in the higher realms of dramatic presentation are destined to be great and enduring.

Real Estate Transfers.

Transfers for the week ending July 10, recorded by F. G. Rowe real estate agent:

CITY PROPERTY.

Eliza D. Curry to Mary A Brown, w 95 ft of lots 14, 15 and 16 blk 100	$1,425

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

E. [illegible] Eaton to [illegible] Smith, sw qr of se qr and se qr of sw qr of sec 2 tp 14 s r 66, w	80
Mc C [illegible] to Samuel Mahar, w hf of sw qr and se qr of sw qr of sec 35, tp 14 s, r 67 w, and ne qr of nw qr of sec 2, tp 15 s, r 67 w,	300
W S Jackson to W F Thompson, e hf of se qr of sec 6, tp 14 s, r 67 w	300
G. S. King to A. K. Huffman and J. L. Huffman ne qr of ne qr of sec 13 tp 12 s r 69, w	264
W. A. Bell, trustee, to W. F. Thompson s hf of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr and nw qr of ne qr of sec 8 and s hf of se qr of sw qr and nw qr of se qr of sw qr of sec 5 tp 14 s r 67, w	380

The new liquor ordinance goes into effect to-day, and we ascertain that all of the druggists are disposed to abide by it.

Mr. Frank Atherton has opened up The Antlers billiard room, and the manipulators of the ivories can rest assured of courteous treatment at his hands.

Frederick Ward as "Virginius" and Hugh Fay in "Irish Aristocracy" are among the July attractions at the opera house. After August 30 the house will be closed.

Messrs. L. T. Gray and E. B. Curtis have leased the Seven Lakes hotel for this season and have made extensive preparations for accommodating the patrons of that delightful resort.

Mr. Mannie Barnes is home again after an absence of a year or more in Boston, where he has been prosecuting his musical studies. He was given a cordial welcome by his many friends yesterday.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are having abundance of rain in this immediate locality we learn that in the Arkansas valley and the southeastern part of the state cattle are actually suffering for want of good grass.

Mr. Hamilton has disposed of a half interest in his livery business to Mr. G. Beckwith, and the firm will hereafter be known as Hamilton & Beckwith. Mr. Beckwith will have charge of the Colorado Springs branch and Mr. Hamilton will conduct the business at Pueblo.

Mr. Willard Hollister, of Wyandotte, Kansas, a son of H. B. Hollister, has been called home on account of the serious illness of his sister, Mrs. Edgar Howbert. The physicians pronounced Mrs. Howbert a little better yesterday, but she is very low and her recovery is doubtful.

Thomas W. Robbins, the young and wayward son of a widowed mother, was yesterday sent to the reform school for a term of three years by Judge Bixler. He was [illegible] very incorrigible and [illegible] to be a bad boy. His mother thought that the best for him would be to send him to the reform school.

In another column of this issue will be found a call signed by Mayor Barnes and City Clerk McCreery, calling a special election of the qualified voters of the city of Colorado Springs on Tuesday, August [illegible], to vote on the proposition of purchasing for a city park the property known as North Cheyenne cañon and a portion of South Cheyenne cañon. All voters should read the notice.

The Montrose Messenger says: E. M. Harbert, one of the teachers in the Deaf Mute institute at Colorado Springs, and editor of the Index, the institute paper, arrived last week to spend a few days with his wife and babies, who are now rusticating out on the Kennedy ranch. Mr. Harbert will spend some time looking after the interests of the Index, and gathering information regarding any deaf mutes that may be living here.

The heavy rains of yesterday and the night previous caused considerable of a delay to Denver & Rio Grande trains. The Salt Lake express from the north was forty minutes late, the Thunderbolt from the same direction was four hours late, and the Pueblo accommodation was abandoned entirely. These delays were caused by a washout near Larkspur. The Salt Lake express from the west was reported eight hours late. Parties who came down on the Thunderbolt last night say that the track between here and the divide is badly washed and barely safe to run over.

The Antlers arrivals—[illegible] Little, Denver; M. Hart, Philadelphia; W. P. Saule, Boston; W. W. Simmons, Cambridge; J. E. Harding, Nevada, Missouri; S. P. Black, Chicago; C. A. Lawrence, N. N. Graham, Hiawatha, Kan.; P. F. Clinton and wife, Mrs. M. E. Vaughn, Kansas City; H. H. Gold, Durango; C. Baum and wife, M. August and wife, Mamie Kerngood, Dora Kerngood, L. Garson and wife, Denver; S. Guckenheimer, Pittsburg, Pa.; [illegible] McKanna, William Thaw and wife, Miss Dorman, St. Louis; L. W. Freeman and wife, Miss S. A. Freeman, A. C. Freeman, E. L. Coffey, New York; Mrs. A. H. Smith, Denver; Ed. Sterns and wife, San Antonio; N. C. Ludwig and wife, Chicago.

From Sunday's Daily.

MANITOU MENTION.

Personal Notes and Other News of Interest.

All the Manitou hotels were pretty well filled up last night.

W. [illegible] Boardman, a prominent corporation attorney of Cleveland, is at the Manitou house with his family.

Among the several events of the coming week will be a hop at the Barker, probably Thursday or Friday night.

It keeps Mr. Smiley and Mr. Blake busy showing visitors the Iron Springs hotel. Everyone goes away pleased.

The pavilion at the soda spring will be opened up to-day. It will be a charming little retreat for the guests of the hotels.

The customary Saturday night hop took place at Saratoga hall last night. It was well attended and all present enjoyed themselves.

Mr. G. H. Daniels, park commissioner with headquarters at Denver, registered at the Manitou house yesterday and will remain over Sunday.

Mr. Joe Greene, the newly-appointed democratic postmaster, is giving universal satisfaction, and he has a very competent assistant in the person of Mr. Grant.

Arrangements have been perfected by the C. H. Iron Springs and Barker hotels to have a band come down from Denver and furnish music during the remainder of the season.

Mr. Ernest Hall, of the firm of Randall, Hall & Co., wholesale cutlery dealers of Chicago, is at the Barker, accompanied by his family. He spent last season at the same house.

Mr. F. N. Finney, manager of the Wisconsin Central, with a party of seven, arrived at Manitou in their special car on Friday and were provided with apartments at the Barker.

Superintendent Frost and his assistant, S. H. Caldwell, have just finished laying over sixteen hundred feet of water pipe on the avenue, which will supply a number of citizens. Twelve taps have already been made.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, jr., president of the Union Pacific, and his family, accompanied by a party of thirteen, arrived at Manitou in a special train yesterday morning, and are quartered at the Manitou house, where they will remain over Sunday. Included in the party are S. R. Callaway, manager, and S. T. Smith, general superintendent.

It will be five years on the 28th of this month since the Manitou branch of the Denver & Rio Grande was opened up for travel. With the exception of two leaves of absence of thirty days each, Conductor Sawyer has stuck to his post of duty from the very start. He is notoriously accommodating to passengers, but the company is thoroughly well satisfied with his work.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Manitou House—C F Adams, wife and daughter, Boston; S R Callaway, Omaha; Mr and Mrs E P Quincy, Boston; F D M[illegible], New York; G M Lowe, Boston; E Daniels, Boston; S T Smith, Omaha; E Dickenson, K Choate, W F Crosholm, D B Keeler, Denver; R L Vinton, D T Phelps, H D Pike, Omaha; B M Cady, Cooperstown, N. Y.; W A Mears and wife, Albion, Neb; N W Wells, Schuyler, Neb; Mrs A B Green, Miss V M Green, Leavenworth, Kan; J W Herne, New Orleans; M Benedict and wife, Denver; T. Ryan and wife, Larimer, Wis; F P S[illegible], E S Seley, F A Dyer, Denver; M Goldsmith, Cheyenne; W L Boardman and wife, Miss Maple, Miss Florence and E G Boardman and Miss Josie Boardman and maid, Cleveland; Arthur S Miller, G H Daniels, Denver; J C Seyster and wife, Oregon, Ill; Miss Clara Shumway, Polo, Ill; C D Zentmyre, Oregon, Ill.

The Mansion—J W Sullivan, Mrs Kate Sullivan, Miss Abrams, Denver; G E Armstrong, New York; G Q Richmond, Pueblo; E J Seeley, N T Jennison, Denver; C P Bayse, Leadville; Mrs Lee Watkins, Denver; Miss Lottie Bayse, Brunswick, Mo; Miss Jennie Thompson, St Louis; Mrs E [illegible], Mrs David Cole, Denver; Mrs E B Glenn, Pittsburg, Pa.

Cliff House—E D Sabine, Vermont; E D Sabine, Brooklyn, Mass; R M Darby, Washington, D C; R G T[illegible], Madison; J W Kelsey, Monmouth, Ill; M Bloom and wife, Iowa City; Miss C M Wilcox, Iowa City; Miss Nellie Judson, Nashville; A L Sewell, Plainfield, N J; A G Fisher and wife, Chicago.

Iron Springs House—E E Riley and wife, New Orleans; A L McMillan, Colorado; M A Rogers, Denver; O R Vincent, Colorado; Miss Rose, New York; C B McVay, Miss McVay, South Pueblo.

Bothered by Tramps.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 17, 1885.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

I have the honor to tell you that on returning home last night at about half-past ten o'clock, I found my family up in arms, with gun and pistol, having just repelled an attempt by one of our town tramps to enter the house. My wife and boys had gone up stairs at half-past nine o'clock, when a rapping was heard at the front door. After a minute or two my wife went down, and going to the front door called out, "Who's there?" but received no answer. Some time afterward the back door was tried, with no attempt at silence or concealment. My wife hastened to the scene of the second attack, and repelled the enemy by the same energetic demand. Two or three times more the garrison was aroused by the assailant, when at last one of the boys fired a pistol into the street, and another blew a policeman's whistle. This brought help from the next door, and drove the enemy from the field. Presently I came home. My own part in the affair consisted in the expression of my feelings, which I will not attempt to transcribe; first, because they are too rancorous for publication; and second, because it would do no good.

We appear destined to be worried by a few tramps, who keep us in constant anxiety, and who will go on with their clumsy work until the nights grow cold; unless they are caught or shot. Without a ray of hope I am an humble

TAX PAYER.

Dr. N. S. Culver and wife arrived home yesterday on the Thunderbolt.

The Antlers and The Annex were crowded to their fullest capacity on Friday night.

[illegible] L. F. Warren, editor of the Eagle River, Colorado, Shaft, was in the city yesterday, and called at the Gazette office.

Frank L. Randall, who has been visiting Z. B. Pierce for the past two weeks, left yesterday for his home in New Ulm, Minn.

United States Marshal W. A. Smith, R. F. Weitbrec and A. G. Brooks came down from Denver yesterday to spend Sunday with their families.

Trains on the Denver & Rio Grande came through all right yesterday, although slightly delayed. The washouts were not as serious as believed.

Mr. Abe Roberts, editor and proprietor of the Montrose Messenger, arrived in the city on the Salt Lake express last night, and will remain over Sunday.

A new band recently formed is now furnishing the music at the rink. It is under the management of Mr. Brigleb, and is deserving of encouragement.

Messrs. J. C. White and M. J. Sterne, of Husted, Colorado, were in the city yesterday. They were just starting out on a three weeks' trip in the mountains.

Mr. Duncan Bell and wife returned from the east yesterday after an absence of nearly two months. Most of their time was spent in Montreal and New York.

Mrs. Beckford had a valuable driving horse stolen from the yard of her house in the southern part of the city, on Friday night, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock.

Miss Jessie Aiken, who has been studying pastel and crayon portraiture for the past two years in Chicago, has placed one of her pictures on exhibition in [illegible]'s store window.

Mr. George M. Leach, who has been a resident of the Springs for several years, left yesterday with his brother-in-law, Mr. R. N. England, for a visit of several months to Cowansville, Canada.

On the 16th of July a floral festival will be held at the Congregational church for the benefit of their Sunday school. Elaborate preparations have been made and a nice time is anticipated.

A car load of United States soldiers passed through the city yesterday on the Thunderbolt on their way from Wyoming to Fort Reno, Indian territory. Several companies will pass through to-day.

At a special meeting of the city council held yesterday afternoon it was decided for legal reasons to postpone the special election for the vote on the Cheyenne cañon proposition from the [illegible] to the 18th of August.

The First M. E. church Sunday school have arranged an excursion to Palmer Lake for the 28th of the month. They have secured a rate for the round trip of $1.00 for adults and 50 cents for children. The train will leave in the cool part of the day and will reach this delightful spot in time to give every one a long, pleasant day in boating on the lake, swinging and strolling through the woods. Visitors to Colorado should not neglect this opportunity of visiting this place for such a small amount.

The Antlers Arrivals—E. J. Pearson, Denver; Moses Bloom, Iowa City; Mrs. C. M. Nelson, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Nellie Judson, Nashville, Tenn.; C. B. Woodruff, St. Louis; Mrs. J. E. Bennett, Denver; L. A. Piercy, Chicago; B. H. Conrad and wife, Salt Lake City; S. L. Cooper, St. Joseph; C. L. Pierce, Denver; Walter Lear, New York; E. P. Bailey, Chicago; J. H. Warren, Miss Julia Warren, Miss Lizzie Warren, Janesville, Wis.; G. W. Zimmerman, W. B. Morris, Denver; E. Gwynne and wife, Columbus, O.; C. G. Woodmancy, Omaha; [illegible], San Francisco.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 10.45 a. m., departs 10.50 a. m.
" 1. Pueblo Accommodation arrives 7.00 p. m., departs 7.08 p. m.
" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 10.56 p. m., departs 10.58 p. m.
" 5. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 2.02 p. m., departs 2.06 p. m.
*Manitou Excursion arrives [illegible] a. m., departs [illegible] a. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 5.33 a. m., departs 5.37 a. m.
" 6. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 12.02 p. m., departs 12.07 p. m.
" 4. *Denver accommodation arrives 6.40 a. m., departs 6.45 a. m.
" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 4.56 p. m., departs 5.00 p. m.
" 10. *Manitou Excursion arrives 5.20 p. m., departs 5.25 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.
Sundays only.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
No. 31—Leaves 10.50 a. m.	No. 32—Arrives 8.35 a. m.
No. 33— " 12.10 p. m.	No. 34— " [illegible].55 a. m
No. 35— " 2.10 p. m.	No. 36— " 1.55 p. m.
No. 37— " 7.10 p. m	No. 38— " 5.50 p. m.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

[illegible] M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo 10.55 a. m.	From Pueblo, 3.30 p. m.
" Denver 3.30 p. m.	From Denver, [illegible].50 a. m.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH		DEPART.
Via D. & R. G.	10.30 a. m.	
" "		[illegible].40 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	11.15 a. m	
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & R. G.		3.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	11.15 a. m	
" "		5.40 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.		ARRIVE.
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	
" "	11.00 a. m.	
" "		2.30 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	12 m	
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	
" "		12.10 p. m.
" "		6.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.		3.40 p. m.
	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City	11.00 a. m.	[illegible].30 a. m
Manitou	9.00 a. m.	10.20 a. m
"	2.25 p m	1.20 p. m
"	6.00 p. m	5.50 p. m

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 6.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 3.00 m, and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days........................8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays..............8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m
M. TAGGART, Manager.

Grace Church Free Reading Room,

COR. WEBER ST. AND PLATTE AVE. Open daily, excepting Sunday, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Free to everybody.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store.

Order Mesa fruit jars and jelly glasses at Ashby's. Telephone No. 9. f 19 tf

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

Without a doubt M. J. McNamara & Co., Denver, give the best bargains in Dry Goods, Gents Furnishing Goods and Fancy Articles of any house in the west. They quote this week 100 dozen Huck towels at $2.00 per dozen, worth $3.00. Ready-made lawn suits, both waist and skirt nicely tucked, for $1.00—can't be sold by anybody else for less than $4.00. Their celebrated gent's white shirts at 50c. Write for samples. They guarantee satisfaction. e13-w&su-3m

Tents and camp outfits for fishing and camping parties for rent at Ashby's. Telephone No 9. f 19 tf

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 tf

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year; 22[illegible] pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,300 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, drink, eat, wear, or have fun with. These invaluable books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy Free to any address upon receipt of the postage—[illegible] cents. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

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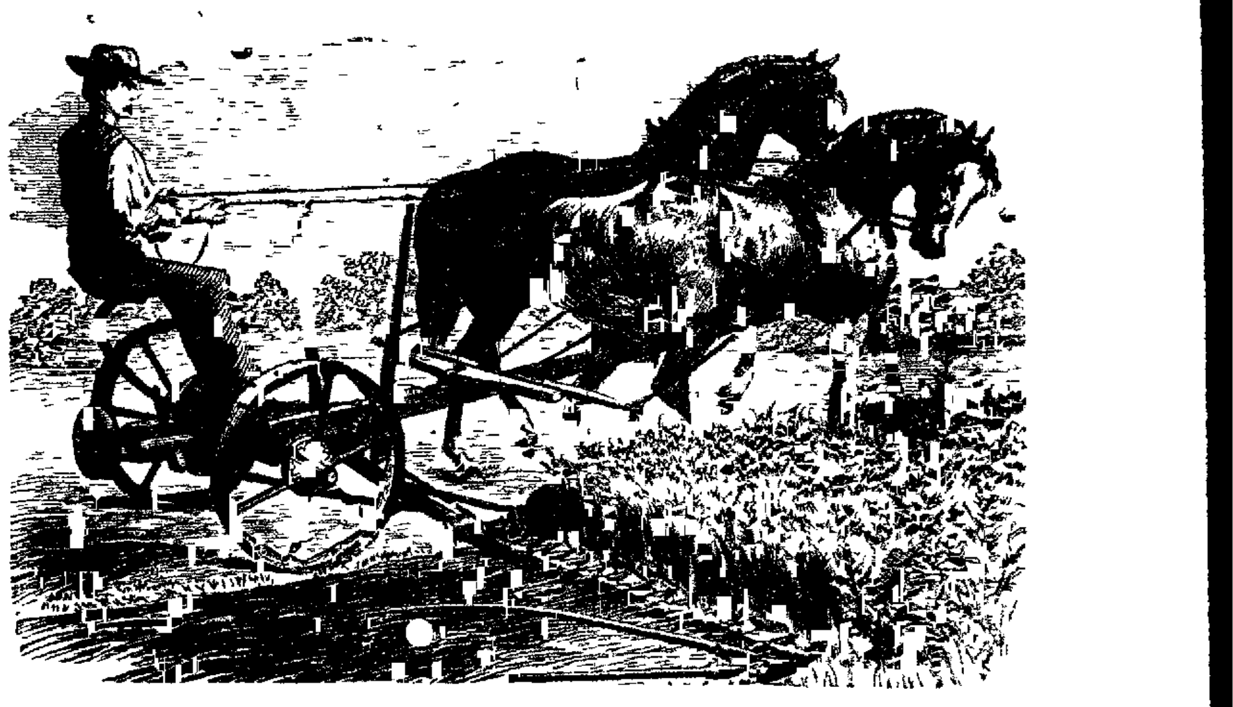
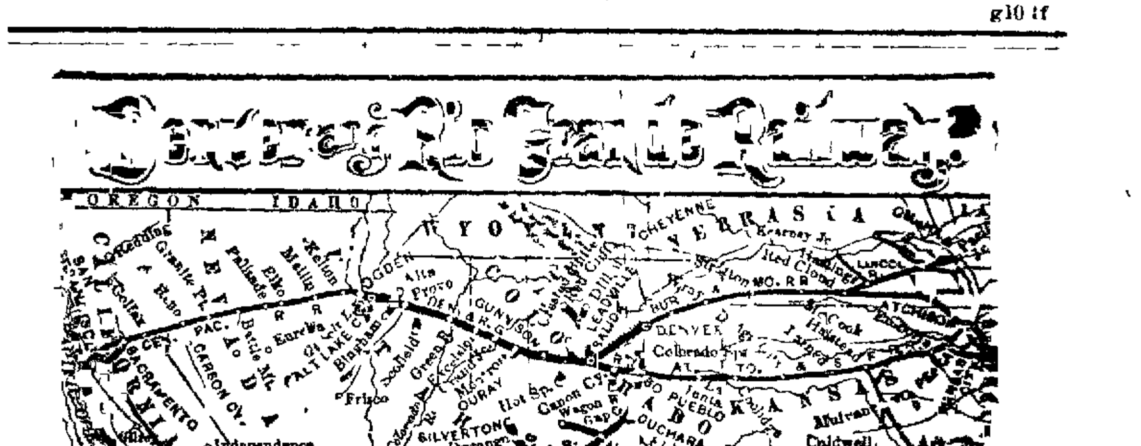


The BUCKEYE CORD BINDER, TABLE RAKE DROPPER and NEW MOWER; the HOLLINGSWORTH and NEW ENGLAND TIGER RAKES; the BUFORD PLOW, DRAGS and CULTIVATORS. Also for BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS and the CELEBRATED SCHUTTLER FARM WAGON. g10 tf



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[illegible], General Superintendent.	A. S. HUGHES, Traffic Manager.	S. K. HOOPER, General Pass and Ticket Agt

DENVER, COLO.

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Plain and Barbed Fence Wire.

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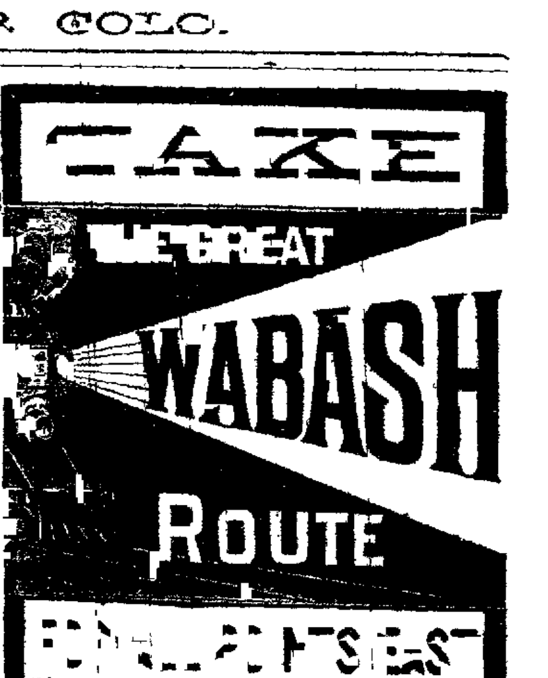

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